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THE JOURNAL
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ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
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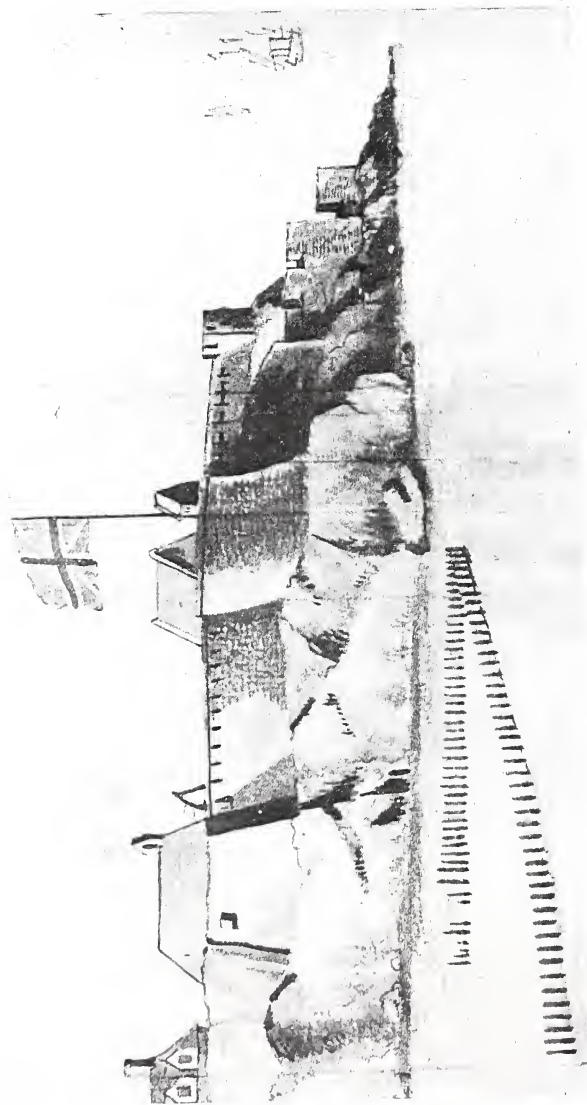
VOL. LXXXVIII, PART I.

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The Duncannon Weir.
[From MS. 660, National Library of Ireland].

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1948

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VOL. LXXVIII

IRISH FISHERY WEIRS.

II.—THE DUNCANNON WEIR.

By ARTHUR E. J. WENT.

IN an account of the ancient tidal water fishing weirs of Ireland given in the JOURNAL in 1946,¹ the mode of operation of these fishing engines was described, and the history of some particular examples was given. Mention was made of a fishing weir in Waterford Harbour, at Duncannon, Co. Wexford,² and as the result of further searches some extra details concerning it might now be given.

At the dissolution the Abbey of Dunbrody possessed, *inter alia*, the township of Duncannon, containing 80 acres arable, meadow and pasture, "with a fishing weir in occupation of John Inglysshe for a term of years who returns 26s. 8d., etc."³

The abbey obtained these possessions in the following way. Hervey de Montemarisco (the name is spelt several ways), uncle of Strongbow, was a prominent figure in the first invasion of Ireland by the Normans and about the year 1175, he granted to the Abbey of Buildwas in Shropshire, certain lands on which to build an abbey together with fishing weirs, including that of Duncannon.⁴ The abbot of Buildwas apparently preferred to transfer his rights to St. Mary's Abbey, the Dublin house of his order, by an agreement made in the year 1182.⁵ The possessions of the abbey were confirmed by Prince John in 1185⁶ and also in a Bull of Pope Celestine III, in the year 1195.⁷

¹ Arthur E. J. Went "Irish fishing weirs. I.—Notes on some ancient examples fished in tidal waters." *J.R.S.A.I.* lxxvi (1946), pp. 176-194.

² Went, *op. cit.*, pp. 178-9.

³ P. H. Hore, *History of the town and county of Wexford, Dunbrody Abbey etc.* London, 1901. p. 125. (cited as Hore (1) hereafter); see also N. B. White *Irish Monastic Extents*, 1540-1, Dublin, 1943, p. 354.

⁴ *Chartul. St. Mary's Dublin*. ii. 151-2; Hore (i) pp. 34-40.

⁵ *Chartul. St. Mary's Dublin*. i. p. xx. 354-8; Hore (i) p. 44.

⁶ *Chartul. St. Mary's Dublin*. ii. 166-7; Hore (i) p. 46.

⁷ *Chartul. St. Mary's Dublin*. ii. 97-104; Hore (i) pp. 48-56.

From the last quarter of the 12th century until the dissolution, the Abbey of Dunbrody continued to hold the fishing weir of Duncannon. Stephen Devereux of Battayleston intruded into the tithes of the fishing of the salmon weir at Duncannon in the year 1545.⁸ On October 4, the same year, Sir Osborne Itchynggham, who had petitioned the Crown for the property, who granted, *inter alia*, 80 acres in the "parish and town of Duncannon," with all weirs and customs.⁹

On 18 January, 1569, by Fiant from the Queen, Sir Nicholas White obtained a grant of the reversion of the possessions of the dissolved abbey of Dunbrody, including Duncannon and its fishing weir.¹⁰ The Itchynggham family, however, retained the property, as an inquisition taken at Wexford, on 10 June, 1616, showed that John Itchynggham, a successor to Sir Osborne Itchynggham mentioned previously, was seised of, *inter alia*, "one weare called the weare of Duncannon."¹¹ Later another member of the family, Osborne Itchynggham, at an inquisition taken on 15 January, 1635, was shown to be in possession of the dissolved Abbey of Dunbrody with four fishing weirs.¹²

From other evidence I have already suggested that the Duncannon weir was a fishing engine of the type known technically as a *head weir*.¹³ It is, therefore, of great interest to find a representation of the Duncannon head weir in a drawing dating from the year 1685. In that year a military survey of Ireland was made for the purpose of bringing the fortifications up-to-date. This survey was submitted to the Privy Council, but the general scheme fell through. Thomas Phillips was the main author of the survey, which is now preserved in manuscript form in the National Library, Dublin.¹⁴ One portion only of the survey need concern us here. It is a "Prospect of the Fort of Duncannon," a drawing measuring 12.5" x 44" in Indian ink wash, with pen and touches of colour, showing the fort of Duncannon and a number of ships. Below the fort of Duncannon is shown the V structure of the fishing weir [Pl. I.] thus confirming that it was a head weir, which had been already concluded from other evidence. Incidentally, a small drawing of a similar subject reproduced in Hore's *History of Wexford*¹⁵ shows somewhat indistinctly, the Duncannon head weir.

⁸ P. H. Hore, *History of the town and county of Wexford, Duncannon Fort etc.* London, 1904. p. 4, cited hereafter as Hore (ii).

⁹ *Pat. Rolls* 37 Henry VIII. No. 35; Hore (ii) p. 4

¹⁰ P.R.I. rep. D.K. xi. p. 230 and Hore (ii) p. 4

¹¹ Hore (i) p. 177. See also *Ing. cancell. Hib. rept. Lagenia*. Co. Wexford, Jac. I No. 55.

¹² Hore (i) p. 178. See also *Ing. cancell. Hib. rept. Lagenia*. Co. Wexford, Cas. I No. 106.

¹³ The method of operation of these engines is described in Went, op. cit., pp. 188-190.

¹⁴ MSS 660. *Military survey of Ireland*, 1685, large Fol. Maps and plans for the re-fortification of Ireland, together with Prospects of Irish towns etc. in water colours.

¹⁵ Hore (i) p. 177. This reproduction is described by Hore as from the Marquis of Ormond's collection. It is obviously the same drawing part of which is now reproduced, [Pl. I.] as the National Library obtained its copy of Phillips *Military Survey* from the Library of the Marquis of Ormond at Kilkenny Castle.

John Itchingham, who died in 1616, and was shown to be in possession of the Dunbrody Estate, had a grandson, also named John, who died in 1650 leaving his daughter, Jane, as his heiress. Jane Itchingham married Arthur Chichester,¹⁶ second son of the Earl of Donegall, on the 9 March, 1660, and the Dunbrody estate passed to her second son John, and by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I) was settled in perpetuity on the heirs of Arthur Earl of Donegall and his wife. The property passed ultimately to Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, 3rd son of Arthur, 1st Marquis of Donegall.¹⁷ This branch of the Chichester family ultimately became Lords Templemore and they retained until recent times the property which had come to them by marriage with the Itchingham heiress.

About 1820 many of the head weirs in Ireland were converted into more efficient (from the fishing viewpoint) Scotch or Stake nets or weirs.¹⁸ The earlier Ordnance Survey map of the area¹⁹ published in 1841, but based on a survey made in 1840, does not show a weir near Duncannon, so that the head weir or its stake weir successor may not have been in use at that time. The Fisheries (Ireland) Act of 1842²⁰ specified the conditions under which fixed engines could be used for the capture of salmon, but unfortunately it was not until the Fisheries (Ireland) Act of 1863²¹ was passed that any real attempt was made to control properly these fishing engines. Under Common Law fishing engines which were injurious to navigation in tidal waters were illegal, and the 1863 Act empowered a specially constituted tribunal, the Special Commissioners of Fisheries, to make inquiries and to order the abatement of any weir or other fixed engine not erected in accordance with the law. In the years following the passage of 1863 Act through the Legislature, a large number of inquiries were made into fixed engines around the Irish coasts. A list of such inquiries held up to the end of 1865²² shows that Lord Templemore was the owner of five fixed nets, including one at Duncannon. The Duncannon engine was described as a *Scotch or Stake Weir*. It seems, therefore, that the original Duncannon head weir had been transformed into a Scotch or Stake weir, as had been done in many other places.²³

The Special Commissioners of Fisheries made an order on 16 December, 1863²⁴ as regards the Duncannon weir requiring its abatement on the grounds that it was injurious to navigation. An appeal was lodged, presumably by

¹⁶ Hore (i) p. 174. See also Burke's *Peerage* (1928).

¹⁷ Burke's *Peerage* (1928) pp. 764, 2244 and Hore (i) pp. 174, 189.

¹⁸ Went, op. cit. pp. 186-7.

¹⁹ See O.S. sheet 44. Co. Wexford.

²⁰ 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 106.

²¹ 26 and 27 Vict. cap. 114.

²² *Report special Commissioners of Irish fisheries* 1865. pp. 26-9.

²³ See Went, op. cit. p. 182 as regards the Ballintray weir in the estuary of the Cork Blackwater.

²⁴ *Report*. 1865. pp. 26-7.

Lord Templemore, but the Court of the Queen's Bench affirmed the decision of the Special Commissioners.

This was the end of an engine which had been fishing on and off over a period of over six hundred years. The main interest in this weir is the fact that a drawing of it over 250 years old exists, thus permitting us to identify accurately its form and to confirm what was already concluded from other evidence.

I am indebted to the authorities of the National Library, Dublin, for permission to reproduce the drawing in Plate 1.

THE PODDLE RIVER (1803—1829).

By V. REV. M. V. RONAN, P.P., D.LITT., *Fellow*.

SOME years ago the late Very Rev. Dr. Lawlor, Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, kindly placed in the custody of the Society copies of several documents, belonging to the Deanery of the Cathedral, dealing with the Poddle River between the years 1803—1829. As I had written an article on this River in our JOURNAL (LVII, 1927), the Publication Committee placed them in my hands for a report. Though I did not consider that they were of sufficient historical interest or importance for publication *in extenso*, yet, as they contain many items of information which are quite fresh and worth recording, an analysis of them may be useful.

It is well to state, firstly, that the Poddle River from the Tongue at Mount Argus to Marrowbone Lane was, during the period under review, still uncovered. From Marrowbone Lane to the Liffey it was arched over (except at a few places which shall be noted). It was this stretch of the river (Fig. 1) which caused all the trouble and expense, to deal with which the Commissioners of the Poddle were set up. In 1817 the Very Rev. J. W. Keatinge, Dean of St. Patrick's, was the Treasurer of this Board. On the very day he died, 6th May, 1817, a meeting of the Commissioners was held at which it was noted that the Dean was indebted to the Board in the sum of £119 18s. 9d., and immediate payment was requested from his representative. The anxiety of the Board as to finance can be readily appreciated, for it was literally living from hand to mouth. The tax for the year had been collected and the necessary works set going, and the contractor and workmen had to be paid for their difficult and uncongenial task of keeping the watercourse clear and in good repair.

As the documents to hand cover twelve years after the death of Dean Keatinge, it is presumed that his two successors in the Deanship—Hon. Richard Ponsonby (1818—1828) and Henry Richard Dawson (1828—1842), were also treasurers of the Board. Indeed, it is quite probable that the Dean of St. Patrick's was *ex-officio* treasurer, as the Cathedral was bound to suffer most from any neglect in the keeping of the watercourse and from overflowing; hence the presence of these documents in the deanery.

The question of the tax deserves our first consideration. The report drawn up by William Maguire, Inspector of the River, 7th May, 1829, throws some light on this subject:—

“ The Collection of this Tax is limited to Houses in Streets the Water of the Sewers or Kennels of which empty into the river, but since the formation of the present Paving Board in 1808 Alterations have been made in the Levels of some streets and new sewers made by their direction in other Streets that at the time of passing the Poddle Act were not considered to be within the limits of the Drip or Drop. The

Water of the Kennels and Sewers in such Streets now discharge into Sewers in Streets originally liable. There is no provision in the Act to assess the Houses in such Streets, they are as follows, North side of Castle St., Cork Hill and Parliament St. West side the Kennels of which now fall to the river, and Sewers have been made Communicating with the river in South Gt. Georges St., Cuff Street, Camden Street, Kevins Port, Bishop St., and Lower Kevin St."

"The Basis of assessment for this Tax is the late Foundling Hospital Valuation the Power to value has Ceased on the expiration of the Foundling Act in 1823, and on the last poddle assessment doubts arose as to the powers of the Commissioners to levy the Tax, a Case was sent to Lord Plunkett for his opinion which was in favor of the Commissioners power to assess on the Foundling Valuation, but there are now many Houses within the limits that have been built since the Foundling Act expired, and those Houses cannot be assessed for Poddle Tax."

"A New Valuation having been lately made of all Houses in Dublin which is supposed will become the Basis of assessment for the Local Taxes, it would be desirable that the Commissioners would have such communication made to the Government as may be deemed advisable, so as to preserve their power of Assessing, should this Basis of Assessment be made Legal."

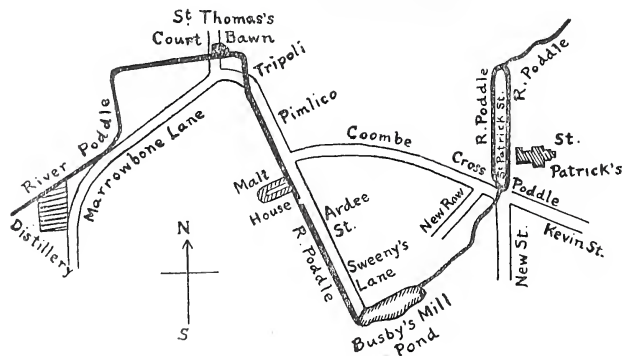


FIG. 1.

The repair and cleansing of the arched portions of the Poddle was a costly affair year after year; the estimate in 1816 was £301; in 1819, £527; in 1825, £866; and in 1828, £788. The root trouble was in the construction of

modern streets and in the building of houses over the river. The Poddle flowed merrily along when the green grass grew on its banks, and when its waters were used by the monks of St. Thomas's Abbey for mills, especially between St. Thomas's Court and St. Patrick's Cathedral. From the Hospice, Harold's Cross, to Marrowbone Lane the water was practically at a dead level, but between the Lane and the Double Mills at Warrenmount, that is, down Pimlico and Ardee St., there was a drop of 25 ft. The water was almost on a level with its banks. In the building of the streets and of the houses through which the Poddle flowed the mistake made was that the level of the streets was not raised; the river was simply arched over on a level with the old banks. This procedure took no account of winter flooding, obstruction by sluice gates from industries *en route*, and the consequent wear and tear on the walls and on the arches. The result was a constant breaking down of arches and walls, and the flooding of the streets, especially in the Pimlico-Ardee quarter. The report of the Inspector, William Maguire, 10th April, 1823, is interesting on this point:—

The Water Way along Tripoli and Pimlico is very much contracted by reason of the low arches which could not possibly be made loftier from the level of the surrounding Houses, so that in winter there is scarcely sufficient room for the water particularly when there is a flood in the river, and this contraction of the Water way is increased by Dams or Sluices placed across the River by the Manufacturers for the purpose of raising the water in the bed of the River, for to wash goods in the process of Manufacture, these dams consequently throw Back water to Tripilo (*sic*), and when a flow is let down from Mr. Rows Mill pond, the Inhabitants of Tripilo are subject to an overflow from the augmentation of the Back Water, and this nuisance has oftener occurred this last winter than on any former Winter, and after the Heavy Rain on Friday the 4th Inst. the Flood in the River was so great on Saturday morning, that the water flowed over the Street in Thomas Court, and Pimlico, which lasted upwards of an hour, and some of the Inhabitants of Thomas Court and Tripilo who are sufferers by this back water are ready to prove that on their going down to Pimlico they found the Sluice Gates at Whiteheads, and Whelans, *down in the River*, and on their being taken up the water immediately went off. The Inspector has repeatedly endeavoured to prevent this Injury to the inhabitants of Tripilo, but the persons who place these dams across the River alledge they have a right to them in their Leases from the Earl of Meath, the Inspector reported on these Dams to a former Board, and they did not appear to think they were authorised by the Act to remove them, and this was the reason why the entire of the river was not covered over by an arch.

The Inhabitants of Tripoli will not be able to remain in their houses if some steps are not taken to restrain those persons who have dams across the river from keeping up the water, and which the Inspector submits to the Consideration of the Commissioners.

When the Earl of Meath, who succeeded to the Abbey property, granted those leases he could not have foreseen the difficulties that would arise from modern town-planning. The district was then industrial, and tanners and weavers continued to use the Poddle for their particular industries. The portion of the river passing through their property had to be kept open for them, and they were entitled to dam the river to stop the onrush of the water, and to secure a peaceful pond for washing their wares.

The chief sufferer from this over-flooding of the river was St. Patrick's Cathedral. Somewhat to the south of the Cathedral the Poddle divided into two streams, east and west, the eastern portion running by the front of the Cathedral. In his Report of 1829, the inspector stated that "the western course is free as the great body of water is forced into this Channel," but he was unable to proceed along the "water course under the east side of Patrick Street," on account of the accumulation of dirt. Only a few years previously work had been done in this branch of the Poddle in order to avoid the flooding of the Cathedral. In 1825, the inspector had reported that the back sewer of the Cathedral reached from the South Close to its junction with the Poddle near Ross Lane,¹ and was the only receiver of the water from the drains to the Cathedral. The public sewer gate in the North Close falling into the back sewer near the Church drain tended to cause back water to remain in the drain. To remedy this and to lower the water in the Cathedral which was then only 2 ft. under the flags, a level was taken in a direct line from the Cathedral through Walker's Alley to the back sewer at the reer of Bull Alley. It was considered that a new sewer in the above line, "cutting off 20 perch of a circuitous line of the old sewer," and "avoiding the flow of street dirt that falls into the sewer in the North Close," "would lower the water in the Cathedral near two feet under its present level.

In 1829, the inspector again reported on the work done in this area. He stated that the new sewer for draining St. Patrick's Cathedral, ordered in 1825, succeeded in reducing the level of the water under the flags from about 18 inches to 5 ft., and in drying up "the well [St. Patrick's Well] of Ancient repute" which used to rise "within a few Inches of the Floor." The old sewer passed through houses in Goodman's Lane (10 ft. wide), and was only a 9 in. brick drain connected with the well, and was of very little use except for conveying the overflow of water from the well to the old back sewer in the North Close. The new sewer was continued across the Cathedral into the South Close and there received the water from the back drain connected with the Churchyard; a side sewer was also made up the South Aisle to the Well. The total expense of the sewer was £320. (Fig. 2.)

He then describes in detail his inspection of the Poddle in the summer of 1828. He was unable "to proceed up the river" between Crane Lane and Palace Street on account of accumulation of dirt. "From Ship Street

¹ See Ronan, "Poddle River," *J.R.S.A.I.*, LVII (1927), pp. 42, 45, and sketch facing p. 42.

Gate to the Mill Yard in Brides Alley there are also considerable lodgments of dirt. The river in this part is divided and united in three different places and the waterway is contracted. Back water is the consequence particularly at the mouth of the Arches where the Course divides."

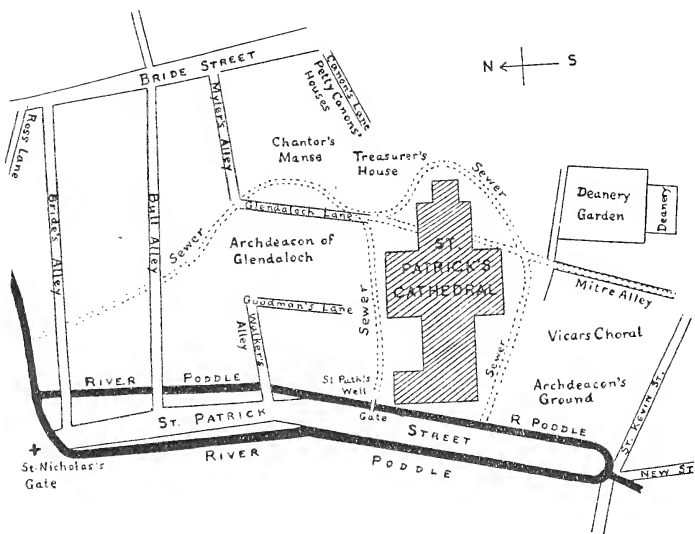


FIG. 2.

" From Mr. Busbys Mill Pond [Warrenmount] through Sweenys Lane, Ardee St., Pimlico and Tripilo to Mr. Rows Mill Pond the river is open in many places and the water used for various purposes by the Manufacturers residing in its vicinity." The Water Course in these Streets runs nearly level with the Pavement and often where there is a Flood the Street is overflowed. This part was cleansed in 1825, and is again in need of Having the Lodgments of dirt removed."

“ From Mr. Rowes Mill Pond to Messrs. Jamesons Distillery in Marrowbone Lane the river runs near the surface of the Pavement, but was covered in some years since by Order of the Commissioners, the Arches over this part are so low that a passage under same is quite impracticable, but on a recent Inspection I consider that there is not sufficient waterway from the quantity of Dirt in the course and the water occasionally overflows the Street.”

Joseph James Byrne, of 23 Lower Mount St., was asked to inspect the course of the Poddle and to estimate for its cleansing. The part of the river from Busby's Mill Pond to Marrowbone Lane was only partially covered, but the arches of the covered portions "are too low for men to stand under." He considered that if the walls of the river in this area are "well and substantially done now," they "might be kept for some years in good repair for about 10 or 15 pounds per annum."

The estimate shows that the length of the Course from the Liffey to the west end of Marrowbone Lane was 370 perches. It enumerates all the places the river passes through. Beginning at the Liffey it flowed by the rere of Palace St., Lower Castle Yard, rere of Ship St., Bride St., Derby Square, Ross Lane, Mill Yard, Bride's Alley, Patrick's St., Dean St., Mr. Busby's Mill Pond, Sweeney's Lane, Ardee St., Pimlico, Tripoli, Mr. Rowe's Mill, Thomas Court, and Marrowbone Lane.

Perhaps, mention should not be omitted of some of the houses referred to in these reports. In Bride's Alley was Mr. Fannin's Warehouse Mill Yard. In Ardee St. was Mr. Thwaite's. In Pimlico, Lawlor's house (No. 45), Casey's Gateway (No. 46), and Dunn's yard (No. 8). In Marybone Lane, Metcalfe's houses.

An interesting piece of information is given in a document of 20th June, 1803, as to the value of one of the Mills on the Poddle. The Commissioners, intending to remove the Mill in Little Ship St., and to compensate the owners, assessed to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and William Smith 5s. each, to John Bond and Susanna his wife, and to Bryan Sheedy McNamara and Rachel his wife, the sum of £586. The Christ Church portion was probably in the nature of tithes of the Mill.

D'ISRAELI SCHOOL, RATHVILLY.

By MICHAEL QUANE, *Member*.

I.

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI, PUBLIC NOTARY.

“AN Act for establishing a Lottery, and for granting to his Majesty a Sum of two hundred thousand Pounds to be raised thereby”¹ was passed by the Irish Parliament in 1779. This Act inaugurated the series of twenty-four State Lotteries which were held in Ireland during the pre-Union period 1780-1800 under the supervision of Commissioners appointed by the Treasury. The system adopted by the Government for the distribution of tickets in the Irish Lotteries was by allocation of quotas to approved brokers who were enabled to make payment by instalments. Tickets in the English State Lotteries had a large sale in Ireland up to 1780. Thereafter both Irish and English tickets were available, and several sales offices were licenced for operation in Dublin.

“The Office Keepers in Ireland introduced all the practices calculated to entice coin from the public, . . . A licence for setting up an office for handling and dealing in British or Irish lottery tickets was necessary unless not less than ten tickets were sold at a time, and 200 tickets had to be deposited with the officer for stamping shares, and £500 in the Bank of Ireland. Two books only were to be used in each office for entering events of drawing, and division of tickets into smaller parts than one-sixteenth was not permitted. Offices were not to be opened before 7 or after 10 p.m. except on the eve of drawing. A licence for a lottery office had to be on a £100 stamp.”²

The Hibernian Journal, of November 3-6, 1780, contains ten columns of advertisements of which five are devoted to announcements by nine different brokers. Amongst them:

“Richard Bayly, Public Notary, most respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is now issuing at his STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 52 Essex-street (licensed and appointed by Government) POLICIES at Five Shillings and Five Pence and Two Shillings and Eightpence Halfpenny each, by which may be gained the following sums . . .”

In the issue of the same newspaper for November 15-17, 1780, under the title, “Lottery Tickets Insured,” Richard Bayly announced in connection with the drawing of the English Lotteries that he had “at a considerable Expense, established an Express from London which he expects will arrive after each Day’s Drawing, he will therefore take Insurance ‘till Ten o’clock of the Night succeeding the Day of Drawing Insured for—The Public may therefore insure with as much Safety and Satisfaction as if the Drawing was on the Spot.”

¹ 19 & 20 Geo. III, c.5.

² C. L'Estrange Ewen, *Lotteries and Sweepstakes*, pp. 336, 340.

As a member of "The Society of regularly bred practising Public Notaries," Richard Bayly was entitled to receive apprentices on premium, and at "his establishment in Essex street, Dublin, opposite the old Custom House," Benjamin D'Israeli, being upwards of 17 years old and "of approved integrity and unblemished reputation," was entered as an apprentice in the year 1783. In addition to the ordinary business of their profession connected with the drawing and attestation of documents, etc., most members of the Dublin Society of Public Notaries engaged in stock-broking, money-lending, insurance and dealings in lotteries. The apprentice was expected to perfect himself in all these activities, and he was required to "have undergone a proper examination of three Members previous to obtaining a Faculty."

During the period of D'Israeli's apprenticeship the Dublin Lottery Office keepers had learned to exploit fully the greater appeal in Ireland of the Irish lotteries. Their propaganda was generally on the following lines:

"A discerning public will remark, at the most cursory view, the superior pretensions of the Irish tickets. They are more than 50 per cent cheaper than the English tickets. They offer for £7 10s. two chances for £20,000; while the most that can be got by half an English ticket, which costs eight Guineas, is only 15,000 pounds. The risque of loss in purchasing an Irish ticket is not one-half the risque that attends the buying of an English ticket. The consumption of Irish tickets is pretty evenly divided between the two islands . . . This comparative statement is not addressed to the enterprising and speculative, but is meant to appeal to the cool discriminating judgment of a prudent and discerning people. To buy an Irish ticket in preference to an English one is to *adventure less* for the character of *gaining more*; it is in fact to save nearly nine pounds in sixteen, and to have at the same time a better opportunity for acquiring the favours of fortune than ever was derived from purchasing in an English lottery."³

In extension of the routine business of the sale of "Lottery Tickets, Shares and Chances," Richard Bayly specialised in the sale of "Lottery Policies," and in the still more lucrative "Insurance of Tickets and Shares of Tickets to any amount on the most reduced Prices." This latter practice became both in England and Ireland a source of many and great evils. Public attention was ultimately drawn

"to the great growth of the practice of insuring numbers during the drawing of the lottery, and the resultant injury to the morals and destruction of the welfare of the public. Servants, mechanics, labourers, after having made away with their money, clothes, furniture, and working tools, have, with a view to recover what they had lost, been induced to lay hold on what was the property of another; and from a state of cheerful independence, have been reduced to misery in the extreme. The husband, the father, under the just sentence of the law, condemned to death; the wife turned out into the street; the children, who might have been useful members of society, left to themselves."⁴

Having completed his course of training with diligence and fidelity and to the satisfaction of his master, "Benjamin Disraeli of Grafton-street, Gent. (who served his apprenticeship to Mr. Richard Bayly) was admitted and sworn a Public Notary, before the Right Worshipful Stephen Ratcliffe,

³ *Dublin Chronicle*, 28 October, 1788.

⁴ L'Estrange Ewen, *op. cit.*, 265.

Judge of His Majesty's Court of Prerogative in Ireland," on the 12th February, 1788, according to an announcement in the *Dublin Chronicle* of that date.

His subsequent history is summarised by one authority in the statement that he "appears in the public lists as a Public Notary from 1788 to 1796, with the name and address of Benjamin Disraeli, 105 Grafton Street, Dublin; and from 1797 to 1810 inclusive, with the name altered to Benjamin Disrael, of the same profession, and at the same address. In 1803, 1804 and 1805 (but not later), he appears also as a Lottery Office keeper, as well as a stockbroker. From 1806 to 1809 inclusive, he is one of the members of the 'Stock Exchange Company' in Dublin, his address still being 105, Grafton Street. In 1810, although described as a 'Public Notary,' he is not in the list of members of the Stock Exchange. In 1811 his name disappears from the Dublin directories."⁵

It would be wrong to infer from the foregoing statement that Disraeli after completing his apprenticeship did not resume connection with the State Lottery business till 1803. On the contrary, it continued to be one of his main interests, and by 1795 he was so well established in this business that he was in a position to enter into partnership with a member of the firm of Walker Brothers, of 79 Dame Street—a family long prominently connected with the business in Dublin. By this time Disraeli had changed the spelling of his name. According to the records in the Registry of Deeds, on 16 October, 1795, Joseph Walker, of Anglesea Street, and Ben *Disraell* of Exchange Court entered into an agreement for partnership to buy and sell Lottery tickets and shares, etc., and to deal generally in "the trade and mystery of the Lottery business to be carried on in No. 105 on the West side of Grafton Street opposite the Provost's House called the Gate House and next adjoining the Dublin Society House." In consideration of his skill and knowledge in the lottery business *Ben Disraell* was to reside on the premises. This partnership was to be for a period of three years, but on its termination D'Israeli continued business as a Lottery Office keeper. There is record of an agreement, witnessed by Gabriel Whistler and others, by which William Martin came into partnership with him at the Grafton Street Office as from 1 January, 1801.

In the same year (August 31) Disraeli leased to Hugh Fitzpatrick the premises at No. 4 on the East side of Capel street near Essex Bridge for 47 years at £120 rent.⁶ There are in the Registry of Deeds records of various agreements, leases, mortgages, etc., to which Disraeli was a party in the years 1795 to 1812. Some of these documents are signed '*Disraell*' and some '*Disrael*.'

⁵ Foster: *Collectanea Genealogica*, Part I, June, 1881, p. 7.

⁶ Two houses are shown on the east side of Malton's view of Capel Street (and Essex Bridge) in 1797—both of these are Lottery Houses, viz. The "Old State" and the "Military State."

The period during which Disraeli carried on business at 105 Grafton Street was one of great prosperity for Lottery Office keepers. Writing in 1799 an English traveller recorded:

"I happened to be in Dublin when the State Lottery was drawing, and if I wanted convincing how pernicious an expedient this is for raising money for the use of the government, I should have there met with it. The crowds which are drawn in this vortex is inconceivable; old and young, rich and poor, gentleman and beggar, are alike avowed candidates for the favours of the blind goddess . . . The public streets of Dublin are filled with lottery-offices beyond the conception even of a Londoner. These shops are adorned with everything which can catch the eye, and delude the mind of the unwary. They are furnished with the most gaudy trappings; are generally papered with green and gold, and lighted up with a profusion of the most expensive cut-glass chandeliers and girandoles, which throw the streets at night into a blaze, and glitter with a brilliancy which cannot fail of surprizing a stranger . . . I have often observed in London the multitudes of poor people who are cajoled by the harpies who keep lottery-offices. I have often heard of the families of industrious mechanics and manufacturers driven by their friends into the streets to beg their bread. I have even known old servants plundered of the 'thrifty hire saved in a life of service.' But yet these are all trifles when compared with the extent to which the evil of lottery-offices is carried on in Ireland. They are there an insult to the eye of public decency. The immense fortunes also, which I understand are often suddenly amassed by the keepers of these gaming houses, are incredible."⁷

By 1804, Benjamin Disraeli had acquired property in Suffolk-street, Summerhill, the Blind Quay (now Essex Street) and Palmerston in Dublin City and County, and under date 20 April, 1804, he leased "Bettyville," County Carlow, to George Pilsworth. The story of his acquisition of land in Carlow is told as follows:

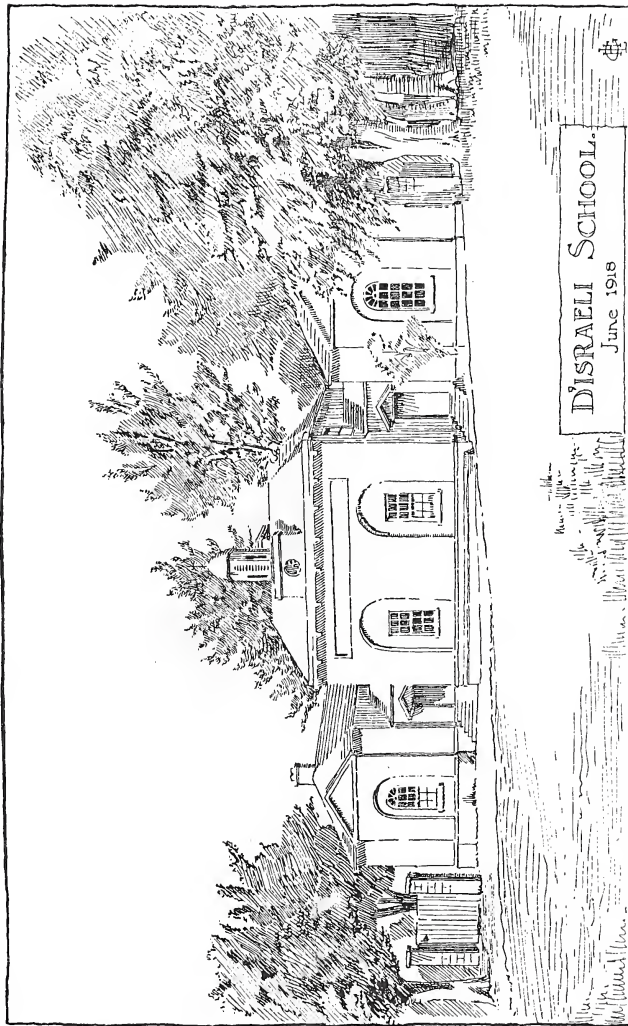
"A letter before me says, that early in the present century the late Wm. Hoare Hume, Esq., was commissioned by a neighbour, a Mr. D., to purchase a share in a lottery ticket, and that he went for that purpose 'o Ben. Disraeli's office in Dublin, where he also purchased one for himself, and on giving his name, was asked by Disraeli if he knew of any property for sale in County Wicklow, where he could invest his savings, some £30,000. Beechy Park property was named by Mr. Hume, though it was not actually in the County Wicklow, yet was on the very borders of it. Disraeli was invited to Humewood and was driven by Mr. Hume to see the property, which he liked and purchased."⁸

Beechy Park is in the townland of Ricketstown or Bettyfield, about one mile from the town of Rathvilly. The house is a substantial three-storied building, and is now occupied by Mrs. Hamilton-Hunter. Disraeli did not assume residence till 1809, and he did so then as one of the landed gentry. He was appointed High Sheriff of Carlow by the Lord Lieutenant in 1810, and his signature—Ben Disraeli—is to be found (but only once) in the minute-book of Kiltegan Vestry under date 16th April, 1811 (Pl. III: 2).

Unmarried, with his fortune made, and now living as a country gentleman,

⁷ *Letters on the Irish Nation, 1799* by George Cooper (No. 1, pp. 22-24).

⁸ *Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland*. Vol. I, p. 169 (Notes on the Disraeli Family by J. G. Robertson).



The D'Israeli School, Rathfrilly. Built for the Commissioners of Education in Ireland in 1826 to the Design of Joseph Welland, (Vice-President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, 1849-50).



WALKER & CO'S



TICKET

IRISH LOTTERY

for the

YEAR 1795



The Bearer will be entitled to the PROPORTION of such beneficial Chance as shall belong to the Ticket numbered as above according to the SCHEME Printed on the back hereof in the above mentioned Lottery to be drawn in IRELAND which TICKET has been deposited with the Officer appointed for stamping and marking Shares and Chances of Lottery Tickets.

(Check) 150

105, Graffton Street Dublin.

1. 1795 Irish Lottery "Sixteenth Ticket," signed Walker & Disraeli, in the National Gallery of Ireland.

Benjamin Disraeli

2. Copy of Signature in Minute Book of
Killegon Vestry, 16th April, 1811.

Disraeli would appear to have transferred his interest from the lottery business to stock-broking about 1805 or 1806. He continued his membership of the Stock Exchange Company in Dublin till 1809 when he transferred the goodwill of his business to an associate, Hugh Cuming, of 34 Anglesea Street, Public Notary and Stockbroker.

In the year of his death (1814) his name appears in Leet's Irish Directory of Gentlemen's Seats as "Benjamin Disareal, Esq., of Beechlyhill, Carlow."

The following inscription on a tombstone in St. Peter's Churchyard, Dublin, was noted in 1876:

"The remains of Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., which are deposited here. He departed this life on the 9th day of August in the year 1814, aged 48."⁹

The inscription as noted by J. G. Robertson in 1890 for the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead reads:

"The remains of Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., which are deposited here. He departed this life on the 9th day of August in the year 1814, aged 48." Robertson added that "this inscription is to be seen on a flag laid level with the ground in the above churchyard, the letters are much worn."

The Disraeli tombstone in St. Peter's Churchyard was also examined by Rev. Beaver H. Blacker and the inscription as copied by him was included in a MS. subsequently in the possession of Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms.

With all this evidence of the existence of a Disraeli tombstone, it seems strange that there is no mention in the records of St. Peter's of the burial of a Benjamin *Disraeli* or *Disareli*.

His will is dated 4th August, 1814—five days before his death. It was proved on the 3rd October, 1814, and its terms indicate that he was a good-natured man who was not unmindful of the calls of gratitude and friendship. No person of his own name and no relatives are mentioned in the will. He made bequests of £6,000 to his Stockbroker partner and friend, Hugh Cuming, whose country estate at Bough was beside Beechy Park; of £2,000 to his former master, Richard Bayly; £1,000 to Mrs. Bayly; and £2,000 to their son; of £2,000 to his neighbour, Wm. Hoare Hume of Humewood; £1,000 to Mrs. Hume, and £2,000 to their daughter; of £1,000 to his friend, Rev. Dominick Blake, of Barraderry (then rector of Kiltegan parish); of £1,000 to Mrs. Blake, and £500 to each of the Blake children living at his death. There were a number of smaller legacies to friends and employees.

He remembered the poor of his district, and bequeathed "to the minister and churchwardens of the Parish of Rathvilly £500, to be invested in Government Securities or Rents, and the interest to be applied every Christmas Eve in the purchase of provisions, to be distributed every Christmas Day to the poor of the parish."

⁹ "Abhba" in *Notes and Queries*. 5th S., VI, August 12, 1876.

The specific provision in his will for the erection and maintenance of a free school at Rathvilly is as follows:

"I bequeath to the Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and the minister and churchwardens of the Parish of Rathvilly, £1,000, to be expended in building a good and substantial house as near to the Town of Rathvilly as may be, for the purpose of a free school for the education of the poor children, and the accommodation of a schoolmaster; and to the said Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and the minister and churchwardens of the Parish of Rathvilly, £2,000, as a fund to defray the expenses of the said school, for ever, to be invested in the purchase of lands, and to be invested in the public funds until such purchase; the interest to be applied—first, in the payment of the rent of the ground, and of five Plantation acres, for the use of the master of the school; next, to the payment of a salary of £30 a year to the master, in half-yearly payments; and the residue to be applied to the uses and purposes of the said school, which, it is my wish and desire, shall be conducted on the most enlightened and liberal principles, under the care and superintendence of the said Bishop, minister, and churchwardens, or such person or persons as they may think proper to appoint for the purpose."

II.

THE D'ISRAELI EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT.

The various legacies under Benjamin Disraeli's will were duly paid, but the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests were ultimately obliged to institute proceedings in the Court of Chancery to have the trusts of the will, providing for a free school for the education of the poor children of Rathvilly, carried into execution. The Commissioners obtained a full decree, dated 10th November, 1817. This decree had stipulated for reference to one of the Masters in Chancery for the selection of trustees and other matters. The Master (William Henn) in his report of 21st July, 1819, recommended that the Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin for the time being and the founder's heir-at-law (Hugh Cumming) should be the sole trustees. This and the various other recommendations of the Master were endorsed by the Court. In this manner the Disraeli Educational Endowment was brought under the control of the Board of "Commissioners for the Regulation of the several Endowed Schools of Public and Private Foundation in Ireland," appointed by Act of Parliament in 1813.¹⁰ Under this Act the Board was restricted to the regulation of certain Endowed Schools in existence on its passage and only such, but by the provisions of a later Act¹¹ the powers of the Board were extended to schools endowed in Ireland at any time after the passing of both Acts. The Board, for reasons which need not be followed up here, used the powers of the latter Act very sparingly. The Endowed School Commissioners, 1854-58, remark that the Rathvilly Schools "furnish one of the few instances in which the Board acted in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 3rd Geo. IV, c. 79, sec. 11, which extend their powers to endowments subsequent to 1813."¹²

¹⁰ 53 Geo. III, c. 107.

¹¹ 3 Geo. IV, c. 79.

¹² Report, p. 119.

Nine years after D'Israeli's death, by an indenture made on the 7th April, 1823, between William Cuming of Merrion Square, Dublin, of the first part, and the Protestant Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns and Hugh Cuming (devisee of D'Israeli) of the second part, a site of five acres plantation measure on the Cuming estate at Bough, across the Slaney, but adjacent to the town of Rathvilly, was transferred in trust for the use and purposes of the school. A sum of two hundred and twenty seven pounds, ten shillings sterling was paid to William Cuming from the funds of the D'Israeli Endowment for the fee simple of these lands. The deed of transfer was registered on the 24th October, 1824.¹³

The Commissioners of Education availed themselves of the services of Joseph Welland, who had already been employed by them as Architect of Monaghan District School, to design and supervise the erection of a school on the site at Bough. The building was completed in May, 1826. The Report of the Commissioners for the year 1827-8 mentions that the School House at Rathvilly was lately built and that notwithstanding its recent establishment the number of young people receiving education amounted to 442. The school is described in the Report as one of those schools of private foundation, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners "not required by their constitution to teach their scholars the Latin classics, but intended to afford instruction to the youth of every sex and persuasion."

The particulars of the Schools of Rathvilly set out in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, 1835, are:

Description	Source of Support	Number Enrolled	Average Attendance	Remarks
National Male Day School. Edward Nail, Master.	£10 from National Board and payment from such children as can afford it.	170	77	Established three years; increasing.
National Female Day School. Mary Murphy, Mistress.	£3 from National Board and payment from such children as can afford it.	239	122	„
Male Free School. Thomas Kennedy, Master.	Endowed under will of Benjamin D'Israeli; the master receives £30 p.a., and has a house and five acres of land.	49	23	Stationary.
Female Free School. Mrs. Kennedy, Mistress.	Endowed under will of Benjamin D'Israeli; the mistress receives £30 p.a.	75	32	„

¹³ B. 798, p. 390, No. 539125.

There was also at this time (1835) a Hedge School in Rathvilly district, supported by payments from the children, and of which Catherine Lynch was mistress. She taught spelling, reading, writing and needlework. She had 32 boys and 24 girls on roll, with an average attendance of 30, and the numbers in the school were increasing.

Assuming the correctness of the total figure of 442 for 1827-28, it is obvious that the attendance at D'Israeli's School had considerably declined by 1835, when the total number of boys and girls was 124 (with only 55 in daily average attendance).

The School was inspected by Dr. Frederick W. McBlain, a distinguished Presbyterian educationist, on the 4th August, 1856. His report to the Commissioners on Endowed Schools on the boys' school was that "the instruction given in this school appeared both limited in extent and deficient in quality."¹⁴ With regard to this report, the Commissioners remark: "Our Assistant Commissioner found only twenty pupils present, seven in the boys' school, and thirteen in the girls', the numbers on rolls being but seventeen and fifteen respectively. This attendance contrasts strongly with that shown in the return to Parliament of 1831, when the number was 100, and in returns for several subsequent years, when it was nearly as large. With regard to the course of instruction, which is very elementary, the boys in general proved backward, but the answering of the girls was more satisfactory."¹⁵

The course of instruction at the Boys' School included "Scriptures; Church catechism to Church children," and in the Girls' School, "Church catechism."

The Endowed School Commissioners, 1854-58, pointed out that "it is observed that the schools are occasionally supplied with books by the Church Education Society, and are, at present, under its inspection. There is nothing in the terms of the will to make these schools exclusive; yet we find that the pupils, with the exception of one Roman Catholic in the boys' school, are members of the United Church. We think that the placing of non-exclusive schools under the inspection of an exclusive Society is an objectionable proceeding on the part of the Commissioners"¹⁶ *i.e.*, the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.¹⁷

The appointment by the Lord Lieutenant on the 3rd December, 1878, of a Commission of Inquiry into the endowments, funds and actual condition of all schools endowed for the purpose of education in Ireland, possibly influenced the Commissioners of Education to introduce into their Annual Reports some specific reference to Rathvilly School. No such reference had appeared since 1828, but in an Appendix to their Report for 1879-80, particulars of the School are given as follows: Boys—36 on roll, 24 in average

¹⁴ Vol. III, 1858, p. 10.

¹⁵ Vol. I, 1858, p. 120.

¹⁶ Report, Vol. I, p. 120.

¹⁷ See also Report, 1858, Vol. I, p. 277.

attendance; Girls—27 on roll, 21 in average attendance. There were 11 boarders (all boys) and 25 free pupils of both sexes.

The Endowed Schools Commissioners, 1881, reported that up to the date of their inquiry—*viz.* 5th April, 1879, no steps had been taken by the Commissioners of Education to effect the recommendation made twenty years previously by the 1858 Commissioners “to sever the connexion of the School with the Church Education Society.”¹⁸ It appears however from the evidence of the Protestant Bishop of Ossory on the 2nd July, 1889, that the connection of the School with the Society ceased in 1880¹⁹ *i.e.*, after two independent Government Commissions had condemned said connection.

During the proceedings in 1889 for the framing of a scheme under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, for the administration of the D'Israeli School endowment, evidence was given, at the sitting of the Commissioners held locally, by the Protestant Bishop (Dr. Pakenham Walsh), the Protestant Incumbent of Rathvilly (Rev. S. Quinton) and the master of the school (Mr. James Earl). The appearance on the Catholic side was inexplicably feeble. At about this time, the total number of pupils on the rolls of both schools was down to 39, with an average daily attendance of 25.

Only three local families made any material contribution towards the school—Lord Rathdonnel gave £10 a year towards the master's salary, there was a prize from Mr. and Mrs. Adair, and a special prize was given by Mr. Burgess, the then occupier of the former Disraeli property at Beechy Park.

The master (Mr. James Earl) had accepted boarders at £30-£35 a year. The school was very successful as a boarding school.²⁰ It had “a very remarkable and varied list of distinctions,”²¹ In the four years 1879-1883, forty pupils passed the Intermediate Examination. He was of opinion, however, “that the school would be better under the National Board. We would have regular inspection; we would have books; and some result fees.” At the time of the inquiry, Mr. Earl had twenty-five years' experience as a master of the School. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon expressed the opinion that “apparently the endowment could be usefully employed in supplementing public funds by giving better education than could otherwise be provided.”²²

As a result of their inquiry, the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Commissioners decided to prepare a Scheme for the administration of the endowment. A draft scheme was published on the 28th April, 1890; no objections to it were made by any of the parties interested, and it was signed by the Judicial Commissioners on the 30th September, 1890. It was finally

¹⁸ Vol. I, p. 68. (See also evidence, 1341-2, 1881, Report, Vol. II, p. 44).

¹⁹ 1888-89 Report, Ev. 4670.

²⁰ Ev. 4708.

²¹ Ev. 4278.

²² Ev. 4841.

approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the 5th March, 1891. This scheme (No. 81) has governed the administration of the trusts of the Endowment from that date to the present time.

The Board of Governors did not immediately place the School into connection with the Commissioners of National Education. It was continued as an endowed school of private foundation under the sole direction of the Governors down to the year 1939. In 1924, when the attendance had dropped to insignificance the School was closed. It was re-opened towards the end of the year with Reverend Dr. Deans as Master, and after about ten years he was succeeded by another clergyman (Reverend Mr. Burrows), who was followed as Master by Reverend Geoffrey Wilson, M.A. These gentlemen, who were assisted in teaching by their wives, had apparently comparatively little success in running the establishment as a junior Secondary School—there were less than 20 pupils in average attendance during the years prior to 1939.

In that year Reverend Mr. Wilson died, and the Governors then placed the School under the Department of Education, so securing payment of the teacher's salary from public funds. The School is now known as "Seoil Náisiúnta D'Israeli," otherwise the D'Israeli National School.

III.

D'ISRAELI OF DUBLIN AND THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

Benjamin D'Israeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, favourite Minister of Queen Victoria, gives the following account of his family:

"My grandfather, who became an English Denizen in 1748, was an Italian descendant from one of the Hebrew families whom the Inquisition forced to emigrate from the Spanish peninsula at the end of the fifteenth century, and who found a refuge in the more tolerant territories of the Venetian Republic. His ancestors had dropped their Gothic surname on their settlement in the Terra Firma; and, grateful to the God of Jacob who had sustained them through unprecedented trials, and guarded them through unheard of perils, they assumed the name of DISRAELI, a name never borne before or since by any other family, in order that their race might be for ever recognised."²³

There is—according to Lucien Wolf—little or no justification for this account by the Earl of Beaconsfield of his family name which Wolf describes as "largely an effort of fancy," adding that there is the insuperable objection to it that "there is absolutely no trace in the public records of Venice, either municipal or synagogal, of any family named Disraeli or Israeli previously to 1821."²⁴

Joseph Foster comments that:

"It is not surprising that the material for a history of the family of the late Premier of England should be more than usually scanty when it is remembered

²³ Isaac D'Israeli, *Curiosities of Literature*. (Edited by his son.) Introduction, xxviii, 14th Edn., 1849.

²⁴ *Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England*. Vol. V, 1902-1905, pp. 202 *et seq.*

that Lord Beaconsfield, when giving a résumé—deriving his facts in all probability from his memory rather than from any ancestral archives—was content to limit his pedigree by a mere reference to the fact that he (like most people) had a great-grandfather, naively adding, amidst a plethora of ungenealogical padding, that his grandfather was 'the youngest of two sons!' But preceding all this, we are introduced to the family through 'unprecedented trials,' and 'unheard-of perils,' having fled from 'the Spanish Peninsula,' so that it requires no stretch of imagination to believe that the great master himself is daintily though disingenuously treating us, in his most felicitous style, to a veritable Chateau en Espagne How much more satisfactory would it have been had he given us instead a few prosaic facts, such as the 'Gothic surname' of his family, together with the names, not only of his great-grandfather and of his great-grandmother, but also of their offspring."²⁵

Another authority remarks—"We hear nothing in the catalogue of the family's grand relations of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, who, in the earlier part of this century carried on business as a money-lender in the city of Dublin. This omission is the more strange if it be true that Mr. Benjamin Disraeli of Dublin was uncle of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield."²⁶

Beaconsfield's grandfather, Benjamin D'Israeli, was married twice. His first wife (Rebecca Mendez) died on 1st February, 1765, and on 28th May of that year he married Sarah Siprut at Brighton. There was only one child of the first marriage (a girl, Rachel). Isaac Disraeli (Beaconsfield's father) was the only son of the second marriage. He was born in 1766. In addition to these two legitimate children, it is suggested that there was another child who was given the full names of his father, and that the latter made due provision for both mother and child. "The story is that Ben, of Dublin, being illegitimate, was sent with his mother to Ireland, when Isaac married at Brighton, and that he was given £1,000 to begin life with."²⁷

The elder Benjamin sent his legitimate son Isaac to Amsterdam about 1780, when the boy was aged 14, where he studied under "a free-thinking tutor" till 1782. His father then arranged to place him in a commercial house at Bordeaux (though this arrangement fell through). It would appear that the arrangements determined on for the illegitimate son involved a training and a future outside England. Apprenticeship to the profession of Public Notary was an appealing choice. "His office which is one of great antiquity is recognised by all civilised countries, and by the laws of nations his acts have credit everywhere."²⁸

In reference to "the theory which has fascinated Radical biographers of Lord Beaconsfield, that Benjamin Disraeli, the money-lender of Dublin, was a brother or half-brother" of Isaac Disraeli, Lucien Wolf has expressed the opinion that this is "doubtful." He states that a Huguenot family

²⁵ *Collectanea Genealogica*. "The Disraeli Pedigree." Part I, p. 7.

²⁶ T. P. O'Connor, M.P., *Life of Lord Beaconsfield*, p. 5 (1879).

²⁷ *Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland*, Vol. I, p. 169.

²⁸ Halsbury, *The Laws of England*, Vol. 21. (Article on the Notary Public.)

named Disraeli was resident in London during the 18th century, and that it "seems" to have become extinct with one Benjamin Disraeli of Beechy Park, Carlow. He proceeds from this latter assumption to assert that "Benjamin Disraeli was not a Jew either by faith or race, but a Protestant of *apparently* Huguenot extraction. It is certain that he was not the son of either of Benjamin D'Israeli's wives."²⁹

While this latter statement may be accepted as one of fact, there is no positive evidence that Benjamin Disraeli was actually of Huguenot extraction or that he did not come of Jewish stock. His name does not occur in Le Fanu's authoritative List of Burials in the Huguenot Cemetery of St. Peter's, Dublin. He is, however, included as a Jew in the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*.³⁰ In a paper on the "Jews in Ireland," read on 28th March, 1905, by Leon Hühner, A.M., LL.B., Curator of the American Jewish Historical Society, it is stated that:

"Jews have repeatedly held office in Ireland. A Benjamin D'Israeli or Disraeli, a public notary in Dublin from 1788 to 1796, later a prominent member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, held the office of Sheriff for County Carlow in 1810. In all likelihood however he was a Jew by origin only."³¹

The Dictionary of National Biography refers to the Earl of Beaconsfield's "rather singular antecedents," and indicates that it was only by his marriage to a rich widow that "he was enabled to assume the style and position of an English country gentleman." It is also remarked that it is curious to note that another Benjamin D'Israeli or Disraeli was a public notary in Dublin from 1788 to 1796, and subsequently until 1810 a prominent member of the Dublin Stock Exchange.³²

This latter reference was communicated by Sir Sidney Lee, who apparently attached some significance to certain inquiries in *Notes and Queries* of 1876 and 1879, concerning Beaconsfield's Dublin namesake—*e.g.*, "Nothing seems to be known of his progenitors. Could any of your correspondents throw a light on the subject? I should wish to ascertain whether he belonged to the same family as the Premier,"³³ and "I do not know whether any published pedigree of our distinguished Premier notices this namesake of his."³⁴

A recent investigator, Bernard Shillman, S.C., has the following note concerning Benjamin Disraeli:

"Many biographers of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield (1804-1881) have connected this personage, [i.e. Benjamin Disraeli] with the Victorian statesman's family with the result that it is frequently contended that Beaconsfield had a

²⁹ *Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England*, Vol. V, 1902-1905, pp. 205, 213.

³⁰ Vol. IV, (1903 Edition), p. 618. Article by Rabbi Goodman Lipkind.

³¹ *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc. of Engl.*, Vol. V, 1902-1905, p. 240.

³² D.N.B., 1888 Edition, Vol. XV, pp. 102, 103, 117.

³³ W.S.K. in 5th Series, VI, July 15, 1876.

³⁴ C.S.K. in 5th Series, XI, Jan. 11, 1879.

Jewish ancestor who held a Government appointment in Ireland. Most of the biographers say that this personage was Beaconsfield's grandfather: while T. P. O'Connor opines the view that he was the statesman's uncle. The contention, in whatever guise it is advanced is not supported by the facts . . . He was not a Jew but a Protestant, and according to Lucien Wolf³⁵ of Huguenot descent."³⁶

It is to be noted, however, that Lucien Wolf makes only one assertion with certainty regarding Benjamin Disraeli—*i.e.*, that he was not the son of either of Benjamin D'Israeli's wives.

In the account of Benjamin Disraeli, in the Report for the year 1890, of the Fund for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland, the author states that: "the late Lord Beaconsfield, I am told, mentioned much of the above to the gentleman to whom I am indebted for it."³⁷ It would, therefore, appear that Beaconsfield had some considerable knowledge of his Irish namesake.

Writing in 1907, Mr. C. M. Drury, of Barraderry, Kiltegan, recorded that the "Rev. J. O'Callaghan, the Rector of Rathvilly, told me he thought that Mr. D'Israeli was uncle to Lord Beaconsfield,"³⁸ and this belief, at least the belief that there was a blood relationship of some kind, still persists locally.

NOTE.

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³⁵ See p. 21 *supra*.

³⁶ *A Short History of the Jews in Ireland*, printed in Dublin for private distribution, 1945.

³⁷ Vol. I, p. 170.

³⁸ *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*, Vol. V, p. 329.

ABSTRACTS OF 17TH CENTURY IRISH WILLS IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

By JOHN AINSWORTH, *Fellow.*

SOME years ago, a cursory search through the printed and MS. calendars of the wills proved in this Court revealed quite a number of testators who, if not chiefly resident in Ireland, at least had property there. At various dates between 1500 and 1858 successive Archbishops of Canterbury would have claimed, for the jurisdiction of their Prerogative Court, the whole of the British Isles; and it is clear that this claim was sometimes successfully asserted against those of Armagh, or of the diocesan court in which the will of any testator would have been proved, if he had not at least £5 personal property in more than one diocese. Although most of the wills here abstracted were made by people of the official or "planter" class, the names which appear as those of tenants, servants, or (less commonly) as executors, indicate how numerous were the contacts between people of this kind and their Old Irish or Old English neighbours.

Richard Hadsor of Keppocke, Co. Lowthe, esq., "one of the Readers of the Middle Temple, London, & of H.M. Counsel in England for his affairs in Ireland."

Dated 17 Mar., 1634, 5, 10 Chas. I.; proved 24 Apr. 1655. (Sadler 33.) Debts in a schedule hereto [annexed] to be paid. £10 for repair of the body of the church of Keppocke aforesaid, I having in King James's time given out of the rents of my town and lands of Keppocke £25 for the repair of the said church; the Lord of Lowth (the King's farmer for certain years to come of the said town and lands), being bound to repair the chancel of the said church during his term. To the poorer sort of my tenants in Keppocke aforesaid, and in the towns of Mullincrosse and Drumeath, 5 marks. To my cousin Christopher Darcy of the Middle Temple, esq., and my servant William Clark of Overhayford, Co. Oxon., gent., my executors, £30 apiece; and to the latter, £30 for services performed. To my brother Reignald Hadsor £10; the rents due to me by him he has received out of my lands of Drumeath and Cooleston. Co. Louth, since the death of his mother Maud Plunkett without any authority from me, above the rent he paid my agents for the same; also the £10 for which said Reignald has been bound to me for years past. If the said Reignald exonerate me from demands by the executors or administrators of said Maud Plunkett for her jointure lands of Drumeath and Coolestown aforesaid, my bequests to said Reignald to be of force. To my brother John Hadsor and his wife a gold ring worth 30/- . To my said brother my books, etc., except my Littleton & Perkins and my Latin Bible, etc., the last to said Wm. Clarke. To my sister Jennett

Hadsor als. Stokes and her husband [] Stokes and her son [] Stokes rings worth 30/-. To my nephew James Hadsor fitz Nicholas of Mullincrosse 30/-. To Sir John Bramston, Kt., H.M. Serjt. at Law. a ring value 40/-. To the said Christopher Darcy a ring value 40/-. and my Littleton & Perkins. To my brother in law Patrick Russell of Brownston, Co. Dublin, gent., his wife, his eldest son Thomas Russell, and his daughter Katherine rings value 30/- each. To my nephew John Hadsor of Stakillin, Co. Louth, and his wife rings value 30/- each. To George Baddely of Dublin, merchant, a ring value 30/-. To my servants James Soroghan 40/- and John Soroghan 30/-. To William Freeman of London, "imbroderer," his wife, their son in law Richard Bagnall, and their daughter Margaret, wife of the said Richard, each a ring value 30/-. I forgive my kinsman James Grereton his debts, I having spent about £40 on his education and maintenance. To Marie Hadsor, daughter of Robert Hadsor, deceased, 40/-. My cousin Christopher Darcy and William Clarke to be executors. Rest of goods to my brother John Hadsor, and the heirs male of his body, for building a good English house, of lime and stone slated, in the town of Keppocke, "after manner of a Roman H whereof there is a draft already prepared."

Schedule of debts (mostly to English creditors), includes: to Sir Peter Saltonstall, Kt., £75 10s. for arrears of a rentcharge out of lands I purchased of him, in the names of me and my brother, in the barony and county of Leytrim. My kinsman Bartholomew Dillon, of Riverstown, Co. Meath, deceased, and I are bound for payment of £50, procured [some] 17 years ago by Levinus Muncke, Esq., now deceased, then a Clerk of the Council, whereof £15 remains due by the said Bartholomew Dillon, the remainder by me, and I do not know to whom to pay the same.

Debts due to me, 17 Mar. 1634. There was sold for me, in Keppocke corn last harvest, £108, whereof I expect to receive £70 after expenses defrayed; £20 of corn money was sold in Keppocks, in the harvest of 1633. 45 a. of wheat corn, and as much of summer corn, at 21' to the perch, were sown for me in Keppocke this year, 1634, and the beginning of next year [sic]; will be worth £200 after payment of ploughmen's wages. 17 plough horses in Keppocke, worth £17. My brother John Hadsor, by bond dated 5 Apr. 1634, owes me £40; for the towns and lands of Ratskeagh, Dungoolly, and Ballebenby, Co. Louth, £32 10.; and for lands in Mullincrosse, Drumeath, and Cooleston, £7 10s. 6d. There is due, by judgment against Mr. Richards, the gaoler of the Marshalsey of the Four Courts in Dublin, for the escape of George Gurnon of Drumoghan, Co. Louth, gent., £300; whereof I expect to receive £160 by agreement, whereof George Badeley of Dublin, merchant, is to have about £48. From Richard Blacknall, esq., by his deed of annuity of £400 a year, granted to me in fee, dated 1 June, 1632, the first payment to begin at Ladyday 1633—for two years to All-hallows 1634, £800. From Sir George Malthy, Kt., by his deed of annuity of £40 a year, granted to me for life, 29 Oct. 1630, for 4 years to Ladyday

1635, £160. From the King, for my entertainment as one of King James's Commissioners in Ireland in 1622, £186. I have H.M. Privy Seal, dated in July 1 [Chas. I (1625)], in the custody of Sir Robert Pye, Kt., an officer of the Exchequer of England: £240 for my entertainment of £100 a year, as one of H.M. late Commissioners resident in England for affairs in Ireland, from Michaelmas 1625 to 24 Feb. 1628—in all £426. Out of my lands in the barony and county of Leytrim £10, and for the same at May next, £10 more. £97 from Dame Lucy Mollineux, widow of Sir John Mollineux of Thorpe, Co. Nottingham, Kt., deceased, due by bond dated 5 Apr. 1626. £40 due 24 June, 1633, by bond from John Cowley, of Dublin, merchant, dated 30 June, 1632. £12 due by judgment from Thomas Ogle, gent.

To the said William Clarke 2/- a day, so long as he remains in England in execution of my will, and 4/- a day while he remains in Ireland on my affairs there.

Witnesses. George Darcie; Patricke Chamberleyne; James Russell. Proved 24 Apr. 1635, by William Clarke, one of the executors; power reserved to Christopher Darcy, esq., the other executor.

Phillipp Culme, citizen and merchant tailor of London.

Dated 13 Oct., 1635; proved 7 Mar. 1637 [8]. (Lee 29.) [More than half the legatees, and the property mentioned, are English.]

I have agreed to forgive said Arthur Culme, testator's nephew, £300 I lent his father Sir Hugh, for which I have a lease and parcels of land in Co. Monaghan mortgaged to me, held of the Bishops of Cologer [Clogher] Land bought of Sir Edward Fish, now in the tenure of Richard Ash, for which I receive £60 a year, and my brother, the Dean of St. Patrick's, receives as much more To my brother Benjamin Culme, Dean of St. Patrick, and my sister Deborah his wife, rings value 40/-, and to him £200 To my kinsman Anthony Culme, resident in Ireland, £5

Executors. My brethren Richard Culme of Cannonleigh, Co. Devon, esq.; and Benjamin Culme, Dean of St. Patrick's at Dublin Codicil, 26 Dec. 1637 (of St. Patrick's Close, Dublin—his will having been left in England.) To my nephew Arthur Culme of Cloughwater, Co. Cavan, esq., £1,000 more To my friend the Bishop of Derry, a signet value £5, and to his wife, a ring value 40/- To Mr. Robert Forward, Chanter of St. Patrick's, a ring value 40/- "now as I am ill here in this realm of Ireland, if I die here to be buried in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's," in which case I give £50 for two silver flagons, a chalice, and two silver plates, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's

Proved by the executors, Benjamin Culme, Dean of St. Patrick's, and Richard Culme—the former personally proving the codicil in the Prerogative Court of Armagh.

John Maunsell, citizen and salter of London, and one of the Merchants Adventurers of England; late of Courtbrowne Castle, in the parish of Askeaton, barony of Connello, Co. Limerick, province of Munster in Ireland.

Dated 18 May, 1637; proved 19 Feb. 1637 [8.] (Lee 19.)

. . . . To the poor of Askeaton, 20/- To my wife Margery, during widowhood, the lease of the farm of the Mornane and Ballyngoole, containing two plowlands, which I bought for £150 [at] £45 a year rent, of Thomas Fitzgerald and Honora ny Phillip his mother, for 21 years from 1 May 1631, with stock—about 700 sheep—which lease I have assured her by feoffment to Edward Burges, gent., and Bartholomew Gibbons, clerk My son Peter to take his Freedom of the Company of the Staple of Wools between Ireland and England, which is now resident at Youghall in Munster of which I am a freeman, and my children may demand the same My son Jonathan was born at Court Browne Castle on Saturday, 12 June, 1624 my youngest son Ephraim was born there, Sunday, 19 Aug., 1627 Nathaniel Sampson, eldest son of my daughter Joan, was born there, 1 Oct., 1631; her eldest daughter Margerie was born at Ballystephens, on Thursday, 20 Sep., 1632; her third [sic] son Latymer was born at Bally Stephens, 20 Sep., 1633; her 5th [sic] child Susanna was born at their house in the Shanarie near Askeaton, on Tuesday, 20 Jan., 1634; and her third daughter Grace was born at the Shanarie, Monday 25 [] 1636 my second daughter Margaret was born at the Abbie of Canons Iland, in Co. Clare, in Thomond, on Thursday night, 3 Feb., 1619, old style my third daughter Marie was born at Court Browne Castle on Sunday evening, 1 Dec., 1622

Overseers in Ireland. My wife; Edward Burges of Lisniker; my son in law Latymer Sampson; James Lock, minister of Killmalocke; Edmond Holcomb, minister of Astee. Will to be proved, both in England and Ireland, in the Court of Arches. My 5 youngest children, and my daughter Joan's children, to be brought up in England, and none to live in Ireland after the age of 10.

Sealed and subscribed in the town of Cardiff in triplicate: one I keep, one to be sent to my wife at Court Browne Castle, the third to be in the hands of Griffin Lewis at Cardiff.

Testator aged 55, 3 Dec., last.

Proved 19 Feb. 1637 [8] by Peter Maunsell, son and executor.

John Inkersall of Castlemote, in the Queen's Co., esq.

Dated 1 Jul., 1637; proved 27 Apr., 1639. (Lee 45.)

Will made, of my estate in England and Ireland, for preventing suits

between my wife and my executor, and between them and my brothers; revoking especially a will left at Bristol with Sir Robert Gorge, Kt. To be buried in the parish church of Desert Gallen, in the chancel. "Whereas there have been moneys paid by the inhabitants of the said parish for the repair of the said church, but in such untoward manner as I can give no perfect account, £3 whereof I have disbursed on the said church. Not to be behind I give 40/- towards the said £3. £5 is more than I have received." My lands, goods, etc., in Ireland to Stephen Somner, my younger brother in law on my mother's side, whom on this side of the seas I make executor. As my executor is beyond seas, and a young man and a stranger to this kingdom my two honest friends William Gorst and Thomas Evans, gent., to be overseers, "as there is corn sown and to be sowed, harvest to be reaped, milch of cattle to be letten, etc., which will perish." To the said overseers 20 nobles apiece. As I have neither wife nor alliance on this side seas, my funeral to be private. For the poor £5 for bread, in this hard time. To the poor of Desert Gallen £3, whereof to Ralph Dobson and his great family, 13/4. To my domestic servants, 20/- apiece; save to James Oram and James Cordeu 50/- each; and to Hugh Dillon, my ancient carpenter, Patrick Cash, my cowboy, and James Bromfeilde, my ploughman, 10/- apiece, "they living forth of my house." My executor to take James Cordeu out of his time and keep him, and let the 50/- run for a stock. To Edward Williams, an apprentice as well as Cordeu, I release his time at the coming of my executor; and give him my clothes, save one barrister's gown, which my executor may sell. To Samuel Panchard and his wife, Alice, two ancient servants, a house in town sometimes Margaret's, for lives not outliving former lives, at the Lord's rent only. To Marke and John, two of their children, 3 cows apiece to stock the said ground. To the said Alice my wife's clothes, etc.; she to deliver the sheets to Lucy Cole, wife of Thomas Cole, for her pains in my sickness. To the said Samuel the money he owes me. To Mr. Peter Ridgway I remit half a year's diet; and to Thomas Bond what he owes me, and also £1 owing by Francis Swift: if Swift refuse to pay, I authorise Mr. John Sherring to prosecute. I forgive the said John Sherring, my ancient clerk, a 20 mark bond, etc. Whereas Thomas Robinson of Lackanabranagh is in bond for £20 odd with James Lowman, he is not to be prosecuted "unless he be more able," as it will undo him; but Lowman is to be prosecuted, if he may be found. For another bond, between the founder and him, of the debt of the founder and Edwards, there is at least £4 or £5 due . . .

Witnesses. Samuel Panchard, Hugh Morehall; Edward Williams.

Proved by John Somner, one of the executors, under limitation; power reserved to Stephen Somner, the other executor.

*Thomas Smith, of Gill Abbey, in the parish of St. Finbarries,
Co. of the City of Cork, gent.*

Dated 20 Feb., 1641; administration granted 7 May, 1647. (Fines 101.)

To be buried in St. Finbarries' churchyard, under the chancel wall, near my two faithful wives, Elizabeth and Katherine, by whom I have had three daughters now living—*viz.*, Alice Baylie, widow; Jane Newdegate, wife of Raleigh Newdegate, esq.; and Martha Smith: and by my now wife, Mary Smith, a son called John Smith. To my wife . . . my lease and lands called Baligolune, that I hold from John FitzThomas and William Roaninge of Cork, merchant; with 70 head of cattle, and the household stuff, etc., at Baligolune and Gill Abbey. To my wife the leases I hold of Sir John Coppinger of Cork, Kt., Dominic Roch, Alderman James Gould, FitzHenry, and James Gould Fitz David; of the lands of Farrena, Doughidagh, and Clashduffe; paying £10 a year to her son John Smith, £10 a year to the use of my daughter Martha Smith, and £12 a year (out of which she is to pay 40/- for country charges) for her own use, the said lands being rented at £32 a year. If my wife dies, the remainder of the said lease to my son John. Half of the rest of my goods to her, and half to my executor. To my daughter Jane Newdigate the profit of two houses I built in St. Finbarries, in the tenure of Mr. John Gary and Mr. John Freeman, that I hold from the Bishop of Cork and from the Dean and Chapter, for the lives of Jane Newdigate and Thomas Gilbert; and on her death, to her said son *sic* Thomas Gilbert. Whereas the plowland of Ballinufbegg is taken in the names of Thomas Gilbert and Richard Gilbert of the Bishop of Cork and of the Dean and Chapter, for their lives to me and my heirs; Thos. Gilbert, Richard Gilbert, John Newdigate, Elizabeth Newdigate, and Dorothy Newdigate jointly to enjoy the profits of the same. Whereas the Newhouse in St. Finbarries, in the tenure of Mr. Thos. Fennell, merchant, was taken for the lives of Thos. Quinten, gent., Richard Gilbert, and Henry Smith, son to Robert Smith of Milksome in England, gent.; and whereas my said son in law Mr. Thomas Quinten is dead, my said grandson Richard Gilbert and Henry Smith to have the said lease equally. To my daughter Martha Smith my lease of new buildings which I have in Bandonbridge, held of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, with the plowland of Ballipheahan, that I hold of Mr. John Galloway of the city of Cork, gent., and have already made over to her, by deed in trust made to Capt. Bartholomew Pesley, esq., and Nathaniel Smith of Ballypheahan, gent. To my said daughter Martha a featherbed and bedding, a counterpane made by her deceased mother, and a "custing bottle" which Mr. Dyer gave her. Whereas I have already delivered to my cousin Nathaniel Smith of Ballypheahan £40, of this I give to his daughter Frances Smith £10, to Jane Smith £5, to Ann Smith £5, to Joan Smith £5, to Nathaniel Smith the younger £5, to John Smith £5, and to my goddaughter Percis Smith £5; the said Nathaniel having given me bond for payment of these sums to his children, when of age or married. To my said cousin and his wife Frances Smith rings value 20/-.

Witnesses. Philip Martell; John [sic] Verdon; Francis Martell; William Smith; Richard Brock.

To the church of St. Finbarries 40/-. To the men choristers 4 marks. To

the singing boys 5 nobles at the discretion of Mr. Dean FitzGerald. To the poor without the Southgate of the City of Cork, both Irish and English, £10. To Mrs. Ellinor Dames, widow, 20/-. To Robert Stevens and John Roberts, labourers, 5/- apiece. To Mary Quinten, late wife of Thomas Quinten of Tallow, gent., deceased, 5 nobles; and to her daughter 5 nobles. To my daughter Alice Baylie, widow, the lease of my two new houses in St. Finbarries, in the tenure of Mr. Richard French and Mr. Robert Groves for life; remainder to her son Robert Thomas and her daughter Mary Hill, wife of Peter Hill, for the rest of the term. Whereas the Kitching, the rocky land, and the Bishops "wear" lease is taken, to me and my heirs, in the name of my daughter Alice Baylie and her son Robert Thomas (whom I thought to have made my executors, but they refused), yet my executor to pay my said daughter and her son £10 a year during the term of the said lease, which I hold of the Bishop of Cork and of the Dean and Chapter. To Robert Thomas the grist mills of Ardiroche, which I hold of Dominic Roche, alderman, during a term of years. To my brother in law Christopher Cope, £10. To my old servant Rebecca, now wife to William Pinchen the elder, 40/- a year for life. To my goddaughter Alstonica Symonds £5 when of age or married. My son and heir John Smith to be executor, and to him the rest of my goods. My friends Dr. John FitzGerald, Dean of Cork; John Galloway Fitz Andrew of Cork, gent.; John Lancton of Bandon Bridge, gent.; and John Smith of Bradford in Wilts., clothier, to be overseers; to them 40/- apiece. "Whereas there is general rebellion in the Kingdom of Ireland where my estate lies & knowing not how soon I or my exor. may be bereaved thereof by the rebels, as other poor Protestants have been," the loss to be equally abated.

Witnesses. Philip Martell; John [sic] Verdon; Francis Martell; William Smith; Richard Brocke.

Administration with will annexed granted to Mary Davies als. Smith, relict and principal legatee, John Smith, son and executor, having died before taking executorship.

John Chichester of Dungannon, co. Tirone, in province of Ulster, esq.

Dated 1 Nov. 1643; proved 4 Feb. 1648. (Essex 16.)

My lands and estate of Dungannon, and my other personal estate which was made over to me by my father on my marriage (as by deed in the hands of Viscount Ranelagh appears), as follows [sic.] "Tho' lands be now of little value by reason of that horrid rebellion in that Kingdom, yet I trust it may be restored to a better condition." My son Arthur Chichester to be my heir. Besides the jointure of £400 a year to my wife, (which I confirm), I give her the £2,000 in my father's hands which was her portion, and was to be repaid me on my father's death. This

to her for life, and then to my son Arthur. Where my father, by conditions of marriage, was to confirm on me £1,000 a year in lands, or for every £100 wanting £1,000 in money; and there being now confirmed on me only those of Dungannon, which I hold to be worth only £550 a year, so that there remains to be paid £4,500—of this, £1,500 to my son Arthur when of age; £800 to my daughter Elizabeth at marriage; £750 to my daughter Mary similarly; and £750 to the child my wife is now carrying. If the Kingdom of Ireland is reduced, and the lands of Dungannon amount to their former value, should my children's portions, when 16, not amount to £1,000 a year apiece, it is to be made up out of these lands. Rest of goods to my wife; she to be executrix. My brother Arthur Jones, my brother Arthur Chichester, and my brother Sir John Clotworthy to be assistants to her.

Witnesses. Arthur Jones; William Somer.

Proved by Mary Chichester, relict and executrix.

Theodore Schout of the city of Dublin, merchant.

Dated 6 Dec. 1645; administration granted 22 Dec. 1656. (Pembroke 100.)

To be buried in St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, where my former wife, Susanna and my first son Cornelius Schout are buried, if I die near. A schedule hereto annexed of particular legacies and "deeds of charity." Residue of estate, lands, and goods as follows; to my wife Jane Schout als. Piers a third of my estate; any of our children to have the other two-thirds equally, sons at 21, daughters at 18 or marriage. My wife to have their tuition during widowhood, then my overseers. My wife to have, during widowhood only, jewels [specified] I gave her before we married, and ring set around with diamonds wherewith I married her; then for my eldest son and heir (if alive and of age at his mother's death or second marriage if under age, to my overseers for him; if no son, then our female children to have the jewels equally. If all my children die under age, my estate to next of my kindred on my father's side. My wife Jane Schout to be executor. My aunt Elizabeth and my cousin Peter Wybrants to be executors, if my wife fail to put in security; or, failing them, my Uncle Daniel Wybrants. (Provision made only in fear of my wife's second marriage.) If my wife is executor, said Elizabeth and Peter to be overseers. "Writ with my own hand."

Witnesses. Tho. Armstrong; Jacob Rickman; Isaac Ablin; Thomas Longe.

Administration with will annexed 6 June, 1650, to Elizabeth Wybrants, aunt, of Jane Price als. Schout, relict, and Peter Wybrants, cousin, of deceased; since Jane Price als. Schout, Elizabeth Wybrants, and Peter Wybrants, the executors, refused probate before the ecclesiastical judge in Ireland.

Administration, as intestate, granted by the said court to Jane Price als. Schout, and Thomas Price (her second husband, now deceased), by decree of 3 Mar., 1648/9 annulled; a pretended probate, by the said Elizabeth and Peter, of the will in the said court, (15 Mar. 1648), also revoked, 5 May, 1649.

Administration with will annexed, to the said Jane only, 7 May, 1649, also renounced.

Administration of June 1650 revoked, on petition of the said Jane in a suit against the said Peter.

Administration with will annexed 22 Dec. 1656, to Jane Arnopp als. Price als. Schout, relict of deceased, wife of Lieut. Col. William Arnopp, esq.

Katherine Butler, widow.

Dated 1 Jul. 1646; proved 2 Sept. 1651. (Grey 170.)

Whereas my grandchild, Piers Butler of Kallan, Co. Kilkenny, esq., owes me £112 for two years' rent of my jointure, he is, on paying my executor £50, to be discharged of the remainder. Whereas my son, Theobald Butler, of Kallan, gent., owes me £208 for 4 years' rent of my jointure, he is to pay £100 and be acquitted. To my son in law Francis Plowden a ring value 40/-. To his wife, my daughter Katherine Plowden, the same. To my son in law Theobald Butler, the same. To my daughter Ann, his wife, the same; and to their children 20/- apiece. To my grandchild Piers Butler 40/-. To my daughter Katherine Plowden's children 40/- apiece. To my cousin George Greene and my cousin Thomas Brewer 40/- each. . . . Rest of goods to my grandchild Piers Butler.

Proved 2 Sept. 1651 by James Absalon, executor.

Sir William Ryves, Kt., of the city of Dublin.

Dated 10 Mar. 1647; proved 19 Jul. 1651. (Grey 151.)

"Gentlemen & gentlewomen! I have been all this day busy in settling my estate & should have made my will, which in regard I have tired myself I intend to do tomorrow; but being very weak, I desire you now to take notice that I leave to my wife Dame Dorothy Ryves all my goods, and she to be executrix." Shortly after the uttering of these words, Mrs. Verscoyle who was then present being about to take her leave & go away, [he] said "I pray you, Mrs. Verscoyle, stay a little longer & I will speak the words again," which he did, and therewith presently gave in charge to his son, Charles Ryves, then standing by, to put the will in writing. Charles Ryves,

son to the said Sir William, the next day produced the will in writing. To be buried in St. John's Church, near my deceased wife and daughter. My wife Dame Dorothy Ryves to be executrix; to her all my goods, except my leases in Co. Down, to my son John Ryves, and my lease in the Rectory of Naas, to my son Charles Ryves; and he to be executor of a bond due to me from James [Butler], Marquess of Ormond, and another from James [Dillon], Earl of Roscommon, for my daughter Dame Elizabeth Leigh.

Proved by Dame Dorothy Ryves, relict, and Charles Ryves, son, executors.

Samuel Rhodes of Dublin, merchant.

Dated 18 Mar. 1650; proved 7 Jul. 1653. (Brent 361.)

To be buried in St. Stephen's Church; funeral sermon to be preached by Mr. Henry Jones, to whom 40/- is to be paid. To my wife Sara Rhodes als. Doyle, half of my estate, (after debts paid), over and above that left her by her former husband John Rawson. To my brother John Rhodes $\frac{1}{4}$ of the other moiety. To my sisters, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the other moiety equally among them. To my servant Phillippe Evatt £20, my best suit of apparel, and his living expenses for 6 months after my death, during which time he is to make up my accounts. To the said John Rhodes my grey hat. To my brother Abraham Rhodes the rest of my apparel. £20 to be spent on my funeral; if the executors be absent, then Mr. Richard Fenton is to safeguard its decency.

Executors. Wife Sara Rhodes and brother John Rhodes.

Witnesses. Ma. Ford; Richard Fenton; Geo. Maskall.

William Parsons of Parsonstown als. Birr, Kings County, esq.

Dated 17 Apr. 1650; proved 14 Apr. 1653. (Brent 330.)

With the exception of £50 a year to Fenton Parsons, my brother; and the general rents granted to Dorothy Parsons, value £200 a year—all lands, castles, manors, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments mentioned in the indentures of 18 Jul. 1636, and 28-29 May, 1639, with the castle and bawn of Ballindarragh and 30a. arable and pasture, to go to Phillip Begot and Damian Hutchinson, and their assigns, for 12 years after my death: they paying the following annuities and portions:

to my eldest son Laurence Parsons, £40 a year until the age of 18; £60 a year from 18 to 21; and £100 a year from 21 to 24.

To my daughter Dorothe Parsons, at 18 or marriage, £1500 "if she marry the man I have chosen," £1000 if not. In the meantime, she is to

have £20 a year, to be increased to £40 should two or more of her brother and my executors decide to send her abroad for her education.

To my daughters Margaret and Elizabeth Parsons each £1,000 as marriage portions; each to have, in the meantime, £10 a year until 13, then £20 a year, to be increased to £40 if they go abroad.

To my son Lowther Parsons the lease of the manor of Rathangan, Co. Kildare. In the meantime, until he can take peaceable possession, he is to have £20 a year until 13, £40 until he is 21, then £50 until he can take possession.

To my son John Parsons £1000 at 24. In the meantime, he is to have £20 a year until 13, £40 until 21, and £50 until 24.

To my unborn child, if a son, the same as my son John; if a daughter, the same as my daughter Elizabeth. These payments to be made regularly at Strongbow's Tomb in Christ Church, Dublin. If the rents are not large enough to cover them, proportionate reductions are to be made; any overplus to be laid up in stock to cover future payments. The said Begot and Hutchinson to make all the above payments out of the above-mentioned lands and tenements; in default of which, the persons to whom money is due may enter into possession of them. If all the above payments are satisfied within 12 years, the surplus to be handed over to my eldest son Laurence Parsons, or to such of my sons as shall be in possession of my inheritance. If not, those outstanding to be paid from a moiety of the rents and profits of the above lands; the other moiety to my issue male, failing which, they are to be used for the above payments, each of my daughters then unmarried receiving £500. The remainder of the said term of 12 years to be for my eldest son; then for my younger sons, in order of age, and their lawful male heirs; for my brother Fenton Parsons and his lawful male heirs; and the lawful male heirs of my sister Katherine Parsons. Out of £1,113 due to me from Parliament, £100 to my nephew Michael Cole, due as legacy from my mother Ann, Lady Parsons; £100 to my brother in law Sir Gerrard Lowther, Kt., as legacy from my mother to his son John Lowther, deceased; the residue to my son Laurence Parsons. Out of another £1,092. 12. 6. due from Parliament, (in obtaining which my brother Fenton is to help my executors), £100 to my nephew William Parsons, son of Fenton, due as legacy from my mother; £195 4. 4. to my brother in law Sir Gerrard Lowther, for soldiers; residue to my executors, for family expenses. Out of the money due from Goldsmiths' Hall, London, by order of Parliament, £50 to my mother in law Alice, Lady Phillips, for mourning. To my son Laurence Parsons all legacies bequeathed me under the will of my mother. When my said son's income, from the estates bequeathed him by me, exceeds £1,000 a year, he shall, out of my share of my mother's estate, build a house with an orchard for four old people (to be Protestants, of English families), who shall each receive 12d. every Sunday. To Lady Parsons, William Parsons her son, my brother Fenton Parsons and his wife, Sir Gerard Lowther and his wife, and Sir Paul Davis, each a gold ring value

10/-. To my three servants each a year's wages for mourning; and, (while they remain in the family service), 30/- a year extra for Robert and Kate, 20/- a year extra for Besse. To my son Laurence and my daughter Dorothy each £100 and the residue of the state. To each of my overseers a gold ring value 10/-. To Alice Mollunixe 40/- for mourning. To Mr. Francis Jacobb and Mr. Symon Jacobb each a ring. In case of controversy over this will, my children to obey their grandmother, and to live with my mother in law. In case of disobedience among my children, any three of my overseers can reduce their allowance until they conform. My children to marry only with the consent of their grandmother or any three of my overseers, and not to marry Irish papists; penalty for marrying without consent, the same as for disobedience.

Executors. Son Laurence Parsons and daughter Dorothy Parsons.

Overseers. Richard, Earl of Cork, Lieutenant-General; Charles Fleetewood; Sir Henry Vaine the younger; Sir John Parsons, Kt.; Mr. Richard Hill; Mr. Robert Southwell of Kingsale; Sister in law Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons; Sir Gerrad Lowther; Sir Paul Davis; and Philip Begoe [Begot] gent.

Witnesses. Ka. Percivalle; John Percivalle; Tho. White; John Powell; Robert Thorps.

Sir William Parsons, Kt. & Bt.

Will undated; proved 18 Feb. 1650 [I]. (Grey 33.)

If I die near London, to be buried in Margaret's Church or yard, Westminster; if I return to Ireland, to be buried in my own vault in Patrick's, Dublin, without ceremony "my present destitute condition not permitting it, the number of my now poor relicts considered." To my grandson William, son and heir to my eldest son Richard, all the rest of my goods. My estates of inheritance and leases to come to him and others "as they are estated by my grants." To my sons Francis and James lands in my manor of Tasagard, Co. Dublin, which I hold by lease from Robert Preston, esq., of Balmadon or Patrick Scurlocke late of Ratheredan, Co. Dublin, esq., (formerly known as Preston's lands); for 60 years, if they so long live, at ancient rents to my heir. Whereas by the said former grants I conveyed the towns and lands of Kilcoole, Foores, and Ballmoroghrod, Co. Wicklow, with a power of revocation, I now revoke the same as follows; to my said son Francis, Kilcoole and Foores for 21 years, paying my heir a rateable share of the Crown rent (about 1d. an acre). When, within the said 21 years, "there be such a quietness in Ireland" that my said son Francis may hold the lands in Co. Leitrim conveyed to him in my said deeds, then this 21-year term shall cease. To my said son James the town and lands (under similar conditions), of Ballmoroghrod. To my sons Francis, James, and William a debt of £437 6. 2. due to me from Nicholas Loftus,

esq., by bond dated 30 May, 1646, "the want of repayment whereof has put me to great distress"; executors to give my son James powers of attorney to sue for the same. To Katherine, my son Richard's widow, a bed and bedding. The marriage portions apportioned in my deeds for my two grandchildren, Jane and Elizabeth, to be raised out of my lands "at their age of 20"; meanwhile they are to have £15 a year each, to be paid them by my heir, and to live with their brother till married. To my grandchild Katharine, daughter of my said son Richard, £500 to her preferment in marriage. To my grandchild Arthur £200 to his preferment; to be paid to Katharine at 18, and after payment of her two sister's portions, and to Arthur at 21, similarly. To the said Katharine when 14, £13. 6. 8. a year. No granddaughter to marry (on pain of losing one-fourth of her portion), without the consent of my grandchild and heir William Parsons, Sir James Barry, Sir Willm. Usher, Sir Paul Davies, Sir John Hoyer, Kts., and Arthur Hill, esq., or any three of them. My grandchildren, sons and daughters of my said son John, with their mother (so long as she is widowed), to hold all the houses and lands in the city and suburbs of Dublin, which belonged to their grandfather, John Lang, alderman; which he and I intended for my son John, as by deeds appears; all these deeds to be delivered for their use to Sir Paul Davis, or, if dead, to Sir James Barry. My said grand-children, and their mother (during her widowhood), to receive the profits of my rectories in Co. Catherlagh, "being 4 as I remember," and of my rectories of Kilpatrick and Templewoghan, Co. Wexford—all being lately possessions of the late Abbey or cell of Glascarig, Co. Wexford; which rectories I have demised to James Kelly and George Comerford, at a rent of £100 a year, which rent I promised to my said son John, so long as Sir Walsingham Cooke, Kt., should live. On Sir Walsingham's death, the rectories to revert to my heir.

Executors. My grandson William and my sons Francis, James, and William.

[No witnesses.]

Proved by Francis Parsons and William Parsons, sons, two of the executors, power reserved to William Parsons, son [sic]; James Parsons, son, having died.

John Smyth, Rector of Imskellin [Enniskillen.]

Dated 8 Feb., 1652; proved 28 Sept., 1653. (Brent 59.)

To my son William Smyth my lands at Cowlinge in Crabon; one-third of the profits thereof to my wife Delbora during her life . . . All other moneys due from Ireland; one-third to my wife, the remainder to be divided equally among my children.

Brothers in law Dr. Margetson, Stephen Jackson, esq., and James Brooke, Alderman of York, or any two of them, to be guardians of my children.

My wife to give the chalice and cover (given for the use of Imskellin Church by Mr. Edward Davis), to the parishioners on receipt of £4 6. 8 paid by me for plastering and paving the said church; 6/- of the said money to be paid the parish in lieu of a flagon sold at Liverpool. My son William Smyth to have no portion of the money due from my brothers in law Dr. Pullein and Mr. William Bramhall.

Executrix. Wife Delbora Smyth.

Witnesses. John Bramhall; Edward Runder; Jane Topham; Roger Holmes.

Jane Collyns of Portumna [Co. Galway.]

Dated 2 May, 1652; proved 18 Jul., 1661. (May, 107.)

To my brother John Collyns £40. To his wife 20/- for a ring. To John, eldest son of my said brother John, 20/-. To Mary, daughter of my said brother, £3. To my sister Susanna Tully, my nephew George Collyns, my nephew William Collyns, and my nieces Elizabeth and Jane Collyns, each £50, in survivorship among my said nephews and nieces. To the poor £5.

(These legacies to be paid from £300 due from the Earl of Clanricarde.) If my brother John Collyns dies, said £40 to go to my nephew William Collyns.

Executor. Brother John Collyns; or, if he dies, nephew William Collyns.

Witnesses. Edward Shelly, George Collyns; Thomas Archer.

Proved by John Collyns.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY SWORDS FOUND IN IRELAND.

By G. A. HAYES-McCOY, M.A., PH.D.

THE 16th century, which saw the commencement of the widespread use of firearms, was a period of transition in the history of sword types. These two changes were not unconnected, that is, the change over to reliance on firearms as the primary weapons and the change in structure of the older arm, the sword.

For centuries before this there had been little alteration in the appearance of the swords in use throughout Western Europe. Blades were ordinarily long, straight and broad. Hilts remained the same as they had been in the earliest days, that is, they still showed only the simplest form of cross guard. By the end of the 16th century the hilts had become quite altered by reason of a progressive elaboration of the cross guard. A new kind of blade, too, the long, narrow blade of the rapier, had become popular.

When men wore full armour there was no need for an elaborate sword guard, since the suit itself, and the shield when it was carried, formed adequate defences against such of the cuts and thrusts of an opponent as were not warded off by the blade. But the growth in the use of firearms meant that at that particular stage in the evolution of armaments the offensive power had outstripped the defensive, and that armour, being no longer a protection, was gradually superseded by the leather or cloth coat. When the use of full armour was thus abandoned, the swordsman engaging opponents who were equipped as he was found that a protection which was embodied in the sword itself became necessary. Even earlier than the 16th century, therefore, the plain, straight cross guard was being twisted and added to so as to provide a cover for the hand, and to present a series of bars and surfaces which might entangle an opponent's point, or otherwise ward off his cuts and thrusts from the body.

Despite its rapid adoption, the gun was in some quarters looked upon with disfavour as a weapon which any man who could hold it up and pull the trigger could use. "A chance bullet," says Cervantes, "coming nobody knows how or from whence, fired perchance by one that fled affrighted at the very flash of his villainous piece, may, in a moment, put a period to the vastest designs."¹ The sword, on the other hand, was said to require courage, as it certainly required skill, for its proper manipulation. Thus, as the use of guns became general there was at the same time a tendency to devote more attention to the sword as an individual weapon.

These things, and the more noticeable interchange of ideas which has always accompanied periods of extended warfare and political change, such as the 16th century was, led to new theories of the use of swords as well

¹ *Don Quixote*, Part 1, Book ii, Chapter 11.

as new types of sword blade and sword hilt. The sword had for long been the horseman's weapon when the mounted man was the arbiter of battles. Ousted from his position of prominence in the field by the appearance of the democratic infantry armed with musket and pike, the cavalier still cherished his sword; and it was not until gunpowder had greatly reduced the value of all weapons save those dependent on it that the real structural development of the sword began. Rings or curved bars appeared above the cross guard, around what is called in modern usage the ricasso, or blunt edged part of the blade nearest the hilt. The quillons, or ends of the cross guard, were twisted, usually one upward, the other down. A knuckle bow appeared, or hooped bar extending from the quillons to the base of the hilt, that is, the pommel. By the end of the 16th century the hilt was a complicated affair of guard and counterguard designed for the better protection of the hand and body of the swordsman. A plate, or sometimes two plates, of steel fitted above the quillons, the so-called cup or shell guard, combined with the other elaborations totally to alter the appearance of the hilt of the weapon from that which it bore in medieval times.

Most of these refinements had come to stay. The rapier, or long, narrow bladed weapon intended for thrusting only, upon which they were most noticeably lavished, had a considerable vogue for a time, even among soldiers. Except in the Mediterranean countries, it was superseded for civilians in the next century by the small sword. Military men returned to the blade of the older type for cut-and-thrust work. All swords, however, continued to exhibit complex hilts, "mighty preservers," according to Sir William Hope, "of the sword hand from any unexpected stroke, when a man is engaged against more than one single man."²

Swords used in Ireland by Englishmen in the 16th century were of this developed variety.³ They were brought in by them from their own country, where the captains of companies "at their own charge provided amongst merchants such swords, girdles, and like necessities as the soldiers wanted."⁴ The fashionable rapier was, in Ireland as in England, the weapon of the well-to-do young Englishman.⁵ Apart from these weapons of the English, however, there is no evidence that 16th century sword types in Ireland followed the general course of development that has been outlined. On the contrary, swords of 16th century date that have been found in Ireland and that were not of English origin are of types quite different from the weapons that we have been discussing. There are one or two minor points of similarity that indicate the same general tendency to pay more

² This development of the sword from medieval times may be traced in Egerton Castle: *Schools and Masters of Fence* (1892), pp. 317 ff, and G. F. Laking: *A Record of European Armour and Arms*. The quotation from Hope is from his *New Method of Fencing* (1744 edn.), p. 157.

³ They may be seen in the illustrations in Derricke's *Image of Ireland*, 1581.

⁴ Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1598-99, p. 79.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 186.

attention to the protection of the hand, but the weapons are quite unlike the contemporary English and Continental ones.

Some developed sword types undoubtedly found their way directly from Spain to Ulster at the end of the century, and stray pieces from the Continent must then and earlier have come by various means into Irish hands. Added to this, there was always a leakage of arms from the English to the Irish districts. The Irish were not, therefore, unacquainted with the structural changes that were transforming the swords of other countries. Still, they retained what we must regard as their own characteristic type; and when swords other than this appeared among them, they were Highland Scottish weapons of an equally distinctive kind.

Thus is added one more piece of evidence to what we know of the distinctive character of native Irish society before the Tudor conquest steam-rolled institutions, costumes, weapons and everything else into the flat pattern of an interpreted internationalism.

We know of two separate types of sword that appeared in the hands of the Irish and their allies, the Scots, in the 16th century. Several examples of one and two examples of the other have survived and so far come to light. There exists also a most interesting weapon that exhibits some of the characteristics of both.

The first type is the weapon called in Scotland the *claidheamh mór*, or claymore, that is, the weapon properly so called. It was the custom in the last century to refer to the Scottish variety of the basket hilted broadsword of the 18th century as a claymore. If that name was ever applied to it in the period of its use, it was as a name transferred from the original weapon which it had superseded as the characteristic Highland arm. The real claymore was a long, heavy weapon wielded with both hands. It had a broad, straight blade from three to four feet long, straight quillons almost always set at a slight angle to each other and inclined upwards, a grip sufficiently long to accommodate both hands, and a flat circular or sometimes a globular or lobated pommel. There were two distinct forms of quillons. In some examples they are roughly cone-shaped, tapering towards the extremities and with a mid-rib extending along the long axes at the sides. There is also a less bulky variety, tapering slightly and of diamond section. Quillons of this type have quite distinctive terminals, consisting of quatrefoil ornaments of bronze-covered open work. In other swords the quillons are simple bars of circular section and of the same diameter for most of their length, but swelling at the extremities, either slightly or into terminals shaped like the bowls of spoons, but flat, or into roughly spherical knobs.

The claymore is a well-known type of sword, of which many examples

found in Scotland are extant.⁶ Its association with the Highlands and Isles is further shown by the representations of it which occur on sculptured monuments in those areas.⁷ Until recently, quite early dates were assigned to it; there is a claymore, for example, which was for long attributed to William Wallace.⁸ Sir James Mann has shown, however, that none of the existing claymores that has been published "can definitely be placed before the 16th century."⁹ Supporting evidence for this statement is provided by the fact that two-handed swords are first mentioned in the weaponshaws, or armed musters, in the first half of that century. He has also drawn attention to a single-hander variety with the same characteristics as the larger weapon, one example of which was found in the River Bann, and is now in the British Museum, and he is the first to speak of the Irish connections of the claymore series.¹⁰

Several claymores which were found in, or have long been preserved in, Ireland attest the use of the weapon here during the period in which it was in vogue in Scotland. There are two in the National Museum of Ireland, not assignable to localities, but found within the country. A fragment of a third, also in the National Museum, was found in the River Barrow at Monasterevan. Pl. IV shows one of these swords, a weapon with a double-edged blade, $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 inches broad at the base, tapering slightly to one inch in breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point. The quillons, each of which is 6 inches long, are of the variety with swollen terminals that has been mentioned. The centre piece of the cross guard projects downward on the tang in a collar that is characteristic of the claymore, and rudimentary tongues or langets—much less pronounced than in other examples—are discernible extending on to the blade. The pommel is unfortunately missing, and the end of the tang has been bent over. A most interesting feature of this sword is the punched bladesmith's mark of a lion rampant within a shield-shaped enclosure that appears on either side of the blade. This is probably a German mark, possibly of Lüneburg.

The second Dublin example (Pl. V) is a slightly smaller weapon. The blade is $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and bears no mark. The span of the quillons, one of which is now missing, was about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which also is the length of the tang from the collar downwards. Again, the pommel is absent. The third Museum sword, that from Monasterevan, is considered separately below.

⁶ For illustrations see J. Anderson: *Ancient Scottish Weapons*, plate XV. An illustrated article "The Claidheamh-Mor," by Ian Finlay appears in *The Connoisseur*, October, 1937, pp. 188 ff.

⁷ J. Drummond: *Archaeologia Scotica: Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands*. H. D. Graham: *Antiquities of Iona*.

⁸ Illustrated in Egerton Castle, *op. cit.*, plate VI, no. 2.

⁹ J. G. Mann: "A Late Medieval Sword from Ireland" in *The Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. XXIV, p. 98.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* He illustrates the Bann sword, which is the subject of his paper.

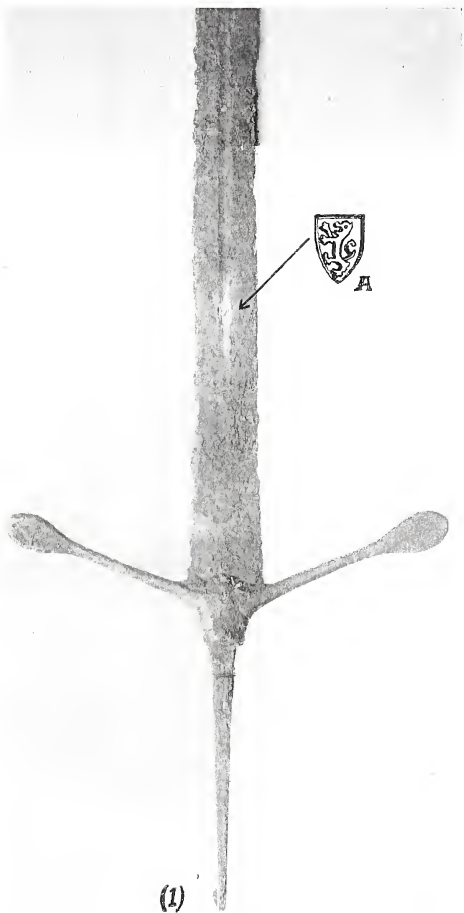
At least three other claymores are known to have been found in Ireland, or to have been preserved here time out of mind. Still others may exist. The first is the Bann single-hander, already mentioned. The others, both double-handers, are one in Limerick and one in Clontarf Castle, Dublin.¹¹ The Limerick sword has sloped quillons, with the usual collar and langets. Only an extent of 28½ inches of the blade now remains, and the pommel, as is so often the case, is missing.¹²

The Clontarf sword, which is in a remarkably good state of preservation, is a most interesting weapon (Pls. VI, VII). It is an excellent example of the claymore with quatrefoil quillon terminals. The blade is 39½ inches long by 1½ inches broad at the base, tapering slightly to 1½ inches at a distance of 4 inches from the point. It bears five distinct marks:—(1) The running wolf mark, characteristic, at least as it was originally used in the 16th century, of the German bladesmiths, at first those of Passau, and later the smiths of Solingen, to which town the present use of it is in all probability to be assigned. This, as some traces of inlaid metal testify, was originally inlaid in copper or brass. Such inlay is a known feature of the mark. (2) An orb and cross, four times repeated. This also is a mark which appears on German blades of the end of the 16th century. (3) A mark resembling the figure 3 within a shaped enclosure, crowned, and twice repeated. This mark is attributed to the Toledo bladesmith Sebastian Hernandez the elder, of the late 16th century. It may, however, in this case have been copied in Germany. (4) A mark resembling an inverted letter V, crowned, and twice repeated. This is a mark said to have been used originally in Genoa or Lucca, but it was commonly imitated in Germany. (5) A mark badly reproduced, but resembling the letter S, twice repeated. A mark like this appears on German and Italian swords of the late 16th and early 17th centuries. A German double-hander sword in the Hallwyl Collection in Stockholm shows both marks (4) and (5). It would appear that the Clontarf blade is German, the Spanish and Italian marks being added by its maker to make its "pedigree" more impressive.

There are also on the blade two incised lines extending upwards for 10½ inches from the base on either side, and slight incidental ornaments of curved lines, points grouped in threes, and a punched mark resembling the letter I. These occur in and about the shallow central groove noticeable towards the base of the blade.

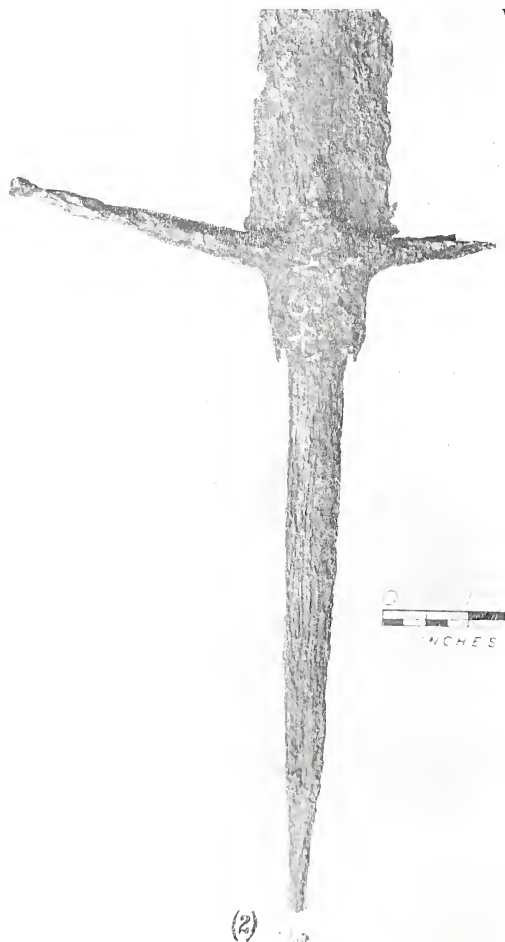
¹¹ There is in the possession of Lord Inchiquin at Dromoland Castle, Co. Clare a sword with a blade 36 inches long, straight quillons, and a grip 11½ inches long. The quillons are not set at an angle, one to the other, like those of the swords we have been considering, but are placed in the same axis, like the medieval cross guard. They have swollen terminals, with small buttons or knobs on the extremities. This weapon has been in the possession of the O'Brien family from time immemorial. It is not, however, of claymore type, but resembles some of the earlier Continental hand-and-a-half or two-hander swords. The writer is indebted to the Hon. Donough O'Brien and to Lord Inchiquin for a photograph of it and information regarding it.

¹² Mr. J. Hunt, of Lough Gur, Co. Limerick has informed me of this sword.



Claymore found in Ireland, locality not recorded. Spoon-shaped quillons. A. The mark which appears on either side of the blade. Actual size.

[National Museum Photo.



[*Claymore found in Ireland, locality not recorded.*

[*National Museum Photo.*

Two long langets extend upwards on to the blade, and the quillons and collar are formed in one piece with the langets. The quillons, each of which is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, are of diamond section, and there are shaped grooves and ridges in the angles which they form with the sides of the collar. The underside of the quillons is roughly grooved to fit the base of the blade. The quatrefoils are of steel, and are $5\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick. There is no evidence that they were ever plated or otherwise covered with bronze, like the terminals of the Monasterevan sword, mentioned below; but as their surfaces are much rubbed it is not possible to make a more definite statement on this head.

The grip is a later addition of turned wood. The pommel consists of a ring covered in on either side with a plate shaped so as to project as in Pl. VII: C. The flat, circular surfaces in the centre of these plates are worn away on either side, and the tang is visible within. A separate curved plate, below which the button of the tang appears, is added beneath the ring or wheel. This last feature appears also on one of the claymores illustrated by Anderson, on which example it stands free of the pommel altogether, doubtless due to the displacement of the members of the hilt in the passage of time. Traces of bronze still remaining testify that the Clontarf pommel was originally plated with that metal.¹³

This is the sword which was ascribed to no less a person than Brian Boru at least as long ago as the beginning of the last century. It was then in Rostellan Castle, Co. Cork, the seat of the Marquess of Thomond. A gatekeeper at the castle told Crofton Croker of it about 1820, saying that it had belonged to "my lord's ancestor, King of all Munster"—he might have said of all Ireland—and adding that Brian Boru's "fowling piece" was preserved with it.¹⁴ Needless to remark, the weapon is much closer to our own date than it is to Brian's.

This ascription reminds one of an intriguing antiquarian note of the end of the 17th century. William Montgomery, the author of the

¹³ I am indebted to Mr. J. G. Oulton, of Clontarf Castle, the owner of this sword, for his kindness in permitting me to examine it and to have photographs made of it. The Anderson example mentioned is shown in his plate XV, No. 2; his No. 6 of the same plate closely resembles the Clontarf sword, as does the claymore illustrated in *The Connoisseur*, October, 1937, p. 190, No. VI. References to wolf marks inlaid in copper and brass may be found in the Wallace Collection European Arms and Armour Catalogue, pp. 19, 79, 86, 129, 281, 314, 514. One (p. 129) is a two-hander. Swords with mark (2) are also in the Wallace Collection. For the other marks, see—(3) A sword in the Armoury in Madrid, No. G. 53, Catalogue, p. 226 (1898 edition). (4) Sword No. G. 184 in the same Catalogue. A sword in the Porte de Hal Museum, Brussels (Catalogue, 1902 edition, series No. 12). The Stockholm sword is No. U.4 in the Hallwyl Catalogue (English version, pp. 30 f.). I am indebted to Sir James Mann for expressing an opinion on the marks on the Clontarf sword; it is in agreement with the above. He confirms that mark (3) occurs on swords not made by the Hernandez family, and that it was copied outside Spain. To him also I am indebted for information on the lion mark on the sword illustrated in Plate IV.

¹⁴ T. C. Croker: *Researches in the South of Ireland*, p. 255. Cf. *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, Vol. I, p. 168.

Montgomery MSS., speaking of a visit that he made to a kinsman's house in Co. Fermanagh in 1696, says: "I saw a rarity at that house, to wit, a two-edged sword of excellent metal, which this Hugh (his kinsman) never caused to be made, but had it in the late war about Enniskillen. I am of the opinion there is no smith in Ireland can forge so good a blade, for I saw it severely tried. The sword is inscribed on the right-hand side of the blade thus—'Robertius Bruscius Scotorum Rex, 1310,' and on the reverse side 'Pro Christo et Patria. D:ER.' There are some obliterated or worn-out words, supposed to be the cutler's name, the letters being but by halves and quarters, whereof we could make nothing."¹⁵

This sword was searched for in vain by the Earl of Enniskillen about 1870. Whatever it was, it was obviously not a claymore. The mention of right hand side and reverse suggests that it was a weapon with a close or complex guard of the kind mentioned at the outset as a 16th century development. This and the fact that at least one other sword bearing a similar Bruce inscription is known, and is not to be taken at its face value, makes the association of the weapon with the Scottish monarch little more likely than the ascription of the Clontarf sword to Brian Boru.¹⁶

The origin of the double-hander, or *Zweihänder*, would appear to be south German. It was exclusively a cutting, as distinct from a thrusting, weapon, and could, of course, be used only on foot. Double-handers were much in vogue in the late 15th century and in the 16th century in Germany and Switzerland,¹⁷ but the facts that only those of great strength could wield them and that they were unsuited to fighting in close formation restricted their use to individuals in the early schools of fence, men entrusted with the defence of fortifications, and picked men, such as colour guards, on the field of battle. A writer of the late 16th century praises the double-hander, "because one may with it, as a galleon among many gallees, resist many swords or other weapons: therefore," he continues, "in the wars it is used to be placed near unto the ensign or auncient for the defence thereof, because being of itself able to contend with many, it may the better safeguard the same. And because its weight and bigness require great strength, therefore those only are allotted to the handling

¹⁵ W. Montgomery: *The Montgomery Manuscripts*, ed. G. Hill, Vol. I, pp. 390 f.

¹⁶ G. Hill: *Plantation of Ulster*, p. 498 note. See a note on spurious inscriptions in the Wallace Collection Catalogue, p. 514. A second "Bruce" sword is mentioned there.

¹⁷ E. A. Gessler: *Schweizerisches Landesmuseum—Führer durch die Waffensammlung*, pp. 26 f, and plate 7. They are common weapons in the Swiss museums. Cf. H. Wegeli: *Inventar der Waffensammlung des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern. II. Schwerter und Dolche*, plates IX—XII and figs. 49-107. Although they were never a general issue to the Swiss militia, certain numbers were kept in the cantonal arsenals for issue to picked men. See the article "Vom Zweihänder," by H. Schneider, in *Echo: Die Zeitschrift der Schweizer im Ausland*, Feb., 1947, p.15. I am indebted to Mr. L. Scheps, Dublin, for this information on the Swiss double-handers.

thereof, which are mighty and big to behold, great and strong in body, and of stout and valiant courage."¹⁸

It was a weapon that seems to have been little used in England,¹⁹ and it would appear to have come to Scotland, where the claymore type with its distinctive hilt was evolved, directly from a Continental source. The Highland Scottish version is quite different from the Continental one. The latter in its earlier form ordinarily displays a ring projecting on either side from the crossguard, has long, straight quillons, and has a long, and sometimes leather covered, ricasso (*Fehlschärfe*) with two lugs or spiked projections (*Parierhaken*) at its upper end. Later examples usually have curved quillons, and sometimes a steel plate of elliptical or other form instead of the side rings. Weapons of both these types have been found in, or have long been preserved in, Scotland. They are probably direct importations from the Continent. Their pommels are spherical, urn-shaped, or in the form of a door knob. Their quillons, where they are straight, are never set at an angle sloping upwards. In at least two cases, they have flattened ends, rather like an oar blade. Usually, however, they are curved like the ordinary later Continental quillons, some being quite simple bars, others having arabesque-like loops projecting from them and forming their terminals. Most of them, however, have the pair of side rings on the guard that are characteristic of the earlier Continental double-handers.²⁰

It would seem possible to show from these examples a development from the Continental types to the Highland claymore. Some of the former have the long langets extending on to the blade which almost always appear on the latter, and the bar quillons ending in a knob are not unlike those with swollen terminals which may be seen on both the Highland and the Irish swords. Again, a few of the swords shown on the sculptured stones seem to have slightly curved quillons, although these must be considered as unusual. The splayed quillons with the long collar where they join, and, above all, the quatrefoil quillon terminals of the claymores are, however, sufficient to distinguish the Scottish swords from anything that appeared elsewhere. The claymore blades too, those of the single-hander variety quite apart, are generally shorter than the more extreme Continental examples. Further, it appears that the claymore was carried in a scabbard and was worn strapped across the swordsman's back, the hilt appearing above his left shoulder. The Continental double-handers were carried at the slope over the shoulder, and it was for this reason that the ricasso, which rested there, was covered in leather. They did not have scabbards. Whitelaw suggests that the Continental swords were, on their introduction to Scotland,

¹⁸ Giacomo de Grassi, quoted in J. Skelton and Meyrick: *Antient Arms and Armour*, Vol. II, plate XCIX, text. For contemporary rules for the proper management of the double-hander, see A. Hutton: *The Sword and the Centuries*, pp. 36 ff.

¹⁹ C. H. Ashdown: *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*, pp. 336 ff.

²⁰ For examples of Continental type found in Scotland see Anderson, *op. cit.*, plates XI to XIII.

used in the Lowlands, and that the claymore is a Gaelic weapon. The evidence bears out this contention.²¹

The claymore blades, according to Sir James Mann,²² were all, or almost all, Continental importations. Many of them, including those of the Bann and Clontarf swords, bear Continental bladesmith's marks. The hilts, however, were of native construction, and it is the hilts that are distinctive. It is interesting that at a date when changes and new forms were everywhere else so very evident there should be such distinct reminiscences of older weapons in this Scottish series. They occur in the single-hander variety as well as the larger weapons. The pommels of some of the swords shown on the sculptured figures mentioned, though not, save in one apparently doubtful case, noticeable in the surviving examples, are of the multi-lobed form common in Viking weapons.²³ The close and long continued connection between the Western Highlands and Isles and the Scandinavian countries in the days of the Lordship and before it suggests itself as an explanation of this survival. The wheel pommel is another archaism. A contemporary of the developed close hilted swords and rapiers, the claymore was thus in many respects a reversion to earlier types, or perhaps one should say an independent development from them. It bears a considerable similarity in appearance to the 15th century bastard or hand-and-a-half swords, which had simple pommels and quillons which were frequently straight and had slightly swelling terminals.²⁴

The whole history of this notable adoption of "twa handit swordis," as contemporary documents call them, is of a piece with the Highland proclivity to the use of "odd" weapons, a feature so noticeable in the 18th century, when they included steel mounted pistols, targets, muskets with "Afghan"-like stocks and the celebrated basket hilted broadsword in their armoury.

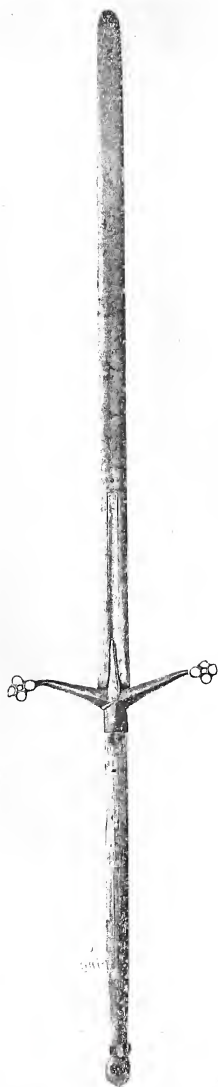
If the Scandinavian connection may be advanced to account for the recurrence or survival of an earlier form of pommel, the still closer connections that existed between Scotland and Ireland in the late medieval period and in the 16th century explain the appearance of the claymore in Ireland. That its use was fairly widespread in Scotland is evidenced by the great number of representations of it that occur on the graveslabs. Indeed, it would be surprising if so prominent a feature of their warlike

²¹ C. E. Whitelaw: "Scottish Weapons," in J. Paton (edited by): *Scottish History and Life*, p. 235. See his figs. 283, 285 for Continental types in Scotland. Laking, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 302-310, gives the general history of the double-hander.

²² Mann, *op. cit.*, p. 98.

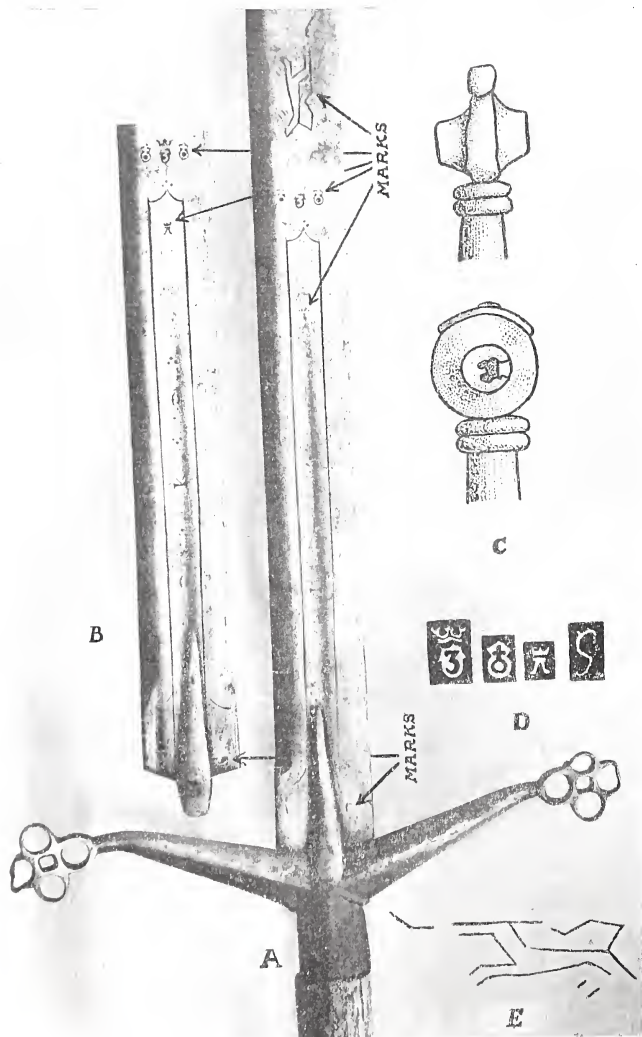
²³ Anderson, *op. cit.*, p. 20. See numerous examples in Drummond, *op. cit.*, plates XIX, XX, XXII, XXVI, etc., and in Graham, *op. cit.* For illustrations of the Viking lobated pommels, see S. Grieg: *Viking Antiquities in Great Britain and Ireland* (ed. Shetelig), Part II, Scotland, figs. 2, 13, 37, 41, 51, and Laking, Vol. I, figs. 13, 15, 17, 25. This pommel appears in the Scandinavian countries down to medieval times—Mann, p. 95.

²⁴ See the examples in Laking, Vol. II, figs. 630-632.



The Clontarf Claymore.

[*National Museum Photo.*



THE CLONTARF CLAYMORE.

A.—The Hilt and base of the Blade. B.—The reverse of the Blade. C.—The Pommel, side and front views. D.—Four of the marks on the Blade, actual size. E.—The fifth mark, the wolf mark, actual size.

[National Museum Photo.]

equipment were not brought by the Scots into this country. Scots fighting men came here, as we know, in large numbers in the 16th century. They followed a well established tradition of the migration of mercenary forces from the West Highlands to Ulster, a tradition extending from the 13th century, when the first gallóglaigh, or galloglasses, crossed from Scotland to serve in the Irish wars. By the 16th century the descendants of these galloglasses had spread into, and were actively engaged in warfare in, the four provinces. At that time, because disturbances in the Highlands set them loose and because the greatly extended warfare here coincident with the Tudor assumption of the aggressive created a demand for them, a second wave of Scots mercenaries came over. These were the forces, distinct from the galloglasses, whom their English contemporaries called simply "Scots." They fought on the side of the Irish chiefly in Ulster, but they were familiar in Connacht in the second half of the 16th century, and they occasionally penetrated far south.²⁵

All the evidence that we have points to these Scots mercenaries as the warriors who brought the claymore from Scotland to Ireland. We do not know if the native Irish adopted it from them, or if they ever used it. If the claim which is made below that the swords of one country influenced those of the other is correct, then they probably did, at least to some degree. Such references to the use of the claymore in Ireland as occur would seem to indicate, however, that the Scots who brought it were the chief, if not the only, ones who wielded it.

The first Irish reference to claymores that has come to the notice of the writer is under date 1557. We are told that Shane O'Neill's bodyguard at that time consisted of 60 "grim and redoubtable galloglasses, with sharp, keen axes," and 60 Scots mercenaries "with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, to strike and parry."²⁶ That these last were claymores there can be little doubt. The full series of references points to double-handers and bows and arrows as the characteristic weapons of the Scots, just as axes were the characteristic weapons of the galloglasses.²⁷

Ten years later, in 1567, we are told that the Antrim Scots who killed Shane hewed him to pieces "with their slaughter-swords."²⁸ Slaughter, slaugh, or slath sword (German *Schlachtschwert*) was a contemporary English designation of the double-hander. In Tudor England whiffers, who were men employed to keep order at processions, and, later, military functionaries of what would now be known as non-commissioned rank, had

²⁵ See my *Scots Mercenary Forces in Ireland*.

²⁶ AFM, 1557.

²⁷ See my paper, "The Gallóglaigh Axe," in *Journal of Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. XVII, pp. 101 ff.

²⁸ The reference is really of 1569—although his death took place in 1567—when this phrase is used in the Act to attaint Shane O'Neill. *Statutes at Large*, Vol. I, p. 326.

slaughter-swords.²⁹ There is a mention of 1590 of "a few slath swords for the guard of their ensigns,"³⁰ that is, the colour guard already mentioned, and there is, as we shall see, a second usage of the word in an Irish context of 1597. English writers naturally applied the designation to the claymore as a weapon which reminded them of the double-handers that were occasionally used in England.

Malbie, Governor of Connacht, writing of a Scots force of 600 men whom he chased out of that province in 1580, says that it was made up of 180 horsemen, 180 targetiers, or sword and buckler men, 100 "long swords," and 140 men armed with darts, firearms and galloglass axes.³¹ The "long swords," which he carefully distinguishes from the necessarily single-handed swords of the targetiers, would appear to have been claymores. The context of the next reference, of 1594, leaves no doubt at all that claymores are meant. It occurs in Lughaidh O'Clery's *Life of Hugh O'Donnell*.³² Speaking of a force of MacDonalds and MacLeods hired by O'Donnell, O'Clery says: "Many of them had swords with hafts of horn, large (and) warlike, over their shoulders. It was necessary for the soldier to put his two hands together at the very haft of his sword when he would strike a blow with it." "Over their shoulders" seems, incidentally, to suggest that these claymores were carried at the slope, and not across the back. In 1595 a MacDonald leader, on his way over to Ireland to place his men in mercenary service, was involved in a dispute in Argyle, and we are told that he proposed to settle the question at issue by fighting a duel with "twa handit swordis."³³ When Chichester was defeated by the Scots outside Carrickfergus in 1597, the armoury of his opponents is recorded as having included "sloughe swords,"³⁴ the second Irish mention of the phrase which the present writer has so far come across.

Further evidence for the use of the claymore in Ireland has been adduced from the sword on the well known sculptured figure at Glinsk, Co. Galway.³⁵ This sword is clearly of the single-hander type of claymore, and it bears, as Mann has shown, a distinct resemblance to the Bann find. The relation between the figure itself and the Scottish effigies already mentioned has

²⁹ For a reference under date 1539, see *Archaeologia*, Vol. XXXII, p. 33, and, for one of 1548, Hall: *Chronicle of Henry VIII*, p. 235.

³⁰ Quoted, with other mentions, in the Oxford Dictionary under whiffler (1).

³¹ State Papers, Eliz., Ireland, LXXXI, 421.

³² Edited D. Murphy, p. 73. I am indebted to Mr. Colm O Lochlainn for an amended translation of the passage. There is a further reference in the *Life*, p. 97, to "long broad swords with hafts of horn" being carried by Scots under MacLeod of Harris. Murphy translates (p. 167) as "claymores" an epithet applied to weapons carried by the English in 1598. Whatever they were, they were not that.

³³ State Papers, Eliz., Scotland, LVI, 5, 7, 13, and *Scots Mercenary Forces in Ireland*, p. 243.

³⁴ Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1596-97, pp. 465 f.

³⁵ The Burke effigy. See this *Journal*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 307 and *Journal of Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. II, p. 103.

frequently been pointed out, and is indisputable. The figures on the tombs in Roscommon Abbey³⁶ and Dungiven Priory, Co. Londonderry³⁷ must similarly be related to this Scottish school, although, unfortunately for our purpose, the weapons which they bear have stood the test of time but indifferently, and their outlines are no longer clear. The sword worn by the Dungiven figure said to represent Cooley O'Cahan, who died about 1385, had, at the time of the Ordnance Survey in 1835, straight quillons and a broad blade. The pommel was broken even then, and it is difficult to make anything of an irregularly shaped expanse which appears below the quillons on the drawing of that date. The implication as regards dating of the association of these figures with the Scottish series does not appear to have been appreciated. The Scottish flat, sword-bearing stones or graveslabs are, to all appearances, of 16th century, and, as dated examples prove, some of them of 17th century, dates. We may consider the single-hander swords borne by the effigies associated with these stones as being earlier in date than the double-handers. The design of their hilts, including the early multilobe pommel, would seem to suggest this, and it may be that the native features of the claymore proper were derived from the shorter weapon. Still, no very early dates can be assigned to the Scottish effigies. It is, therefore, most unlikely that the identification of the Dungiven figure as that of Cooley O'Cahan is correct. The three carvings, Dungiven, Roscommon, and Glinsk, would appear to be associated with the activities of Scots warriors, whether galloglasses or later mercenaries, in their areas.

It is not inconceivable that some of the so-called Norman graveslabs in Ulster may be similarly associated, and that there is a relationship between them and the sword decorated stones in the Isles and West Highlands.³⁸ The fact that such stones appear to be uncommon in the Scottish area of Antrim might suggest that this is not so, but some of the swords, for example, one at Newtownards,³⁹ have sloping quillons after the Scottish fashion. The slab on the MacSwiney tomb at Castledoe, Co. Donegal⁴⁰ has interlaced decorative work that is certainly reminiscent of the Scottish examples.

We have mentioned two types of sword used by the Irish and their Scots allies. So far, we have considered only one, that is, the claymore. The second type of sword is, according to the evidence, a native Irish weapon. Nothing quite like it seems to have existed outside Ireland. It

³⁶ This *Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 546; XXX, p. 364; XXXVII, p. 345.

³⁷ O. Davies: "Dungiven Priory," *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 3 series, Vol. II, pp. 271 ff. This *Journal*, Vol. XXXII, p. 311; XLV, pp. 242 f.

³⁸ O. Davies and A. H. George: "Norman Graveslabs from Co. Down," *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 3 series, Vol. IX, pp. 37 ff. These writers do not mention the possibility of Scottish connections.

³⁹ *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 3 series, Vol. X, p. 70.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. IX, plate 1 b 3.

is a sword with a straight, double-edged and moderately broad blade, having as its distinctive features quillons with flattened ends—fan-shaped, or, seemingly, on occasion, slotted—and a pommel formed of an open ring crossed on a diameter by the end of the tang. It is of ordinary, or single-hander, length.⁴¹

Two weapons of this distinctive type are in the National Museum of Ireland, and they are the only swords of their kind known to exist. One was found at Tullylough, Co. Roscommon, the other at Portglenone on the River Bann. As they are both published elsewhere,⁴² it is not proposed to give details of them here, but in order to complete the picture which it is the purpose of this paper to draw some statement regarding them is necessary. Furthermore, they exhibit a feature which appears again on a unique sword of Irish provenance later to be mentioned. Any examination of this sword would have to take the weapons with the open-ring pommels, as well as the claymores, into account.

Swords with open-ring pommels are shown borne by Irishmen on the celebrated drawing by Albrecht Dürer, dated 1521, on the equally well-known print at Oxford which has been dated about 1550, and on Lucas de Heere's drawings of 1574.⁴³ Incidentally, there seems no real reason to make the Oxford print so much earlier than this last date; it is almost certainly associated with the drawings, but in what exact way is not clear. Dürer shows two swords, both double-handers, but neither quite like the Continental *Zweihänder*, save for the method of carriage of one of them, and for a certain resemblance that the pommel of the other bears to some of the Swiss examples. The one borne on the swordman's shoulder in his picture displays an unmistakable open-ring pommel, but with a decorative piece extending on to it from the position which would be occupied by the lower Turk's head ferrule on a later sword; this feature does not appear elsewhere, either on the print or drawings or on the surviving examples. The terminal of the single quillon visible is reminiscent of those on the Portglenone sword in the National Museum.⁴⁴ The second sword, the pommel of which has been remarked on, has a quillon terminal which shows at least a superficial likeness to the quatrefoil terminals of the claymores.

⁴¹ Just as a single-hander variety of claymore existed, so too would there appear to have been a double-handed weapon with a pommel of this Irish type. This, at any rate, is according to the evidence of Dürer's picture, mentioned below.

⁴² Two papers by me in the *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, "A Sixteenth Century Irish Sword," Vol. XX, pp. 180 ff (the Tullylough sword), and "A Second Example of the Irish Sixteenth Century Type of Sword," Vol. XXIII (the Portglenone sword). This last had not yet appeared in print at the date of writing.

⁴³ For reproductions of these see H. F. McClintock: *Old Irish and Highland Dress*, frontispiece and plates 19 and 20, and Mann, *op. cit.*, plate XVII.

⁴⁴ Anderson, *op. cit.*, plate XI, no. 3, illustrates a double-handed with quillons with flattened ends, like oar blades, also like this. This weapon has a scabbard, and may show a transition to the true claymore type.

Dürer's drawing establishes the existence of the open-ring pommel as early as 1521. It is not, any more than the very noticeable glibs exhibited by three of his figures, a feature that Dürer could have invented. Although the drawing affords no conclusive evidence that the claymore as we know it had appeared at that date, it cannot be without significance that the two swords shown are double-handers.

The swords in the Oxford print and the 1574 drawings have pommels like the two surviving examples. Their blades are shorter and broader, however, and the terminals of their quillons, which are flat plates, are slotted on the outside, like the wards in the bit of a key.

Taken all together, these pictorial representations and the two surviving examples fully attest the use of swords of this type in 16th century Ireland. The fact that no weapons resembling them were used elsewhere indicates that the type was Irish, and although the blades, like those of the claymores, may have been imported from the Continent, the fully assembled weapons must be looked upon as native ones. All the evidence goes to show that they were used side by side with the claymores in opposition to the close hilted swords and rapiers of the Tudor conquistadores.

There remain to be considered two swords of 16th century date, both of them found in Ireland and both now in the National Museum. The first, which has been already published,⁴⁵ is, or rather was, for only the imperfect hilt and a small part of the blade remain, a claymore. Its dimensions were those of a double-hander, or, to be strictly accurate, a hand-and-a-half sword; it has been already remarked that the Scots swords are usually shorter than the Continental *Zweihänder*. It was found in the River Barrow, at Monasterevan. It belongs to our first type, and is singled out for separate mention only because of the peculiarity it exhibits of having a double pommel. This latter consists of a wheel pommel with convex sides, below which, but not beyond the end of the tang, a somewhat smaller flat-sided circular projection is attached. The convex member is of iron which was originally gilt, and there is a bronze rosette in the centre on either side. The sides of the projection are covered with bronze plates, each with an incised decoration of concentric circles. The remaining quillon appears originally to have been of diamond section, and its terminal consists of an iron member of quatrefoil outline, on either side of which is applied a flat bronze plate of similar shape. The plates are pierced each with five circular apertures, arranged one on each of the four lobes and one in the centre. The iron core is not so pierced, but is pitted beneath each of these apertures, as though their function was to act as settings for ornamental stones. The terminals were thus clearly a variation of the usual pierced quatrefoil ones.

The weapon exhibits the additional claymore features of langets extending

⁴⁵ Mann, *op. cit.*, plate XIX, prints a photograph of it.

on to the blade⁴⁶ and a collar—an unusually deep one—formed in one piece with langets and cross guard. An ornamental band formed of small bronze plates with further settings for stones appears between the collar and the iron covering of the grip, and in its original condition the weapon must have been a most handsome one.

The double pommel, as has been said, is unique. The quillons are not sloped, but lie in the same axis one with the other, a feature unusual, but by no means unknown, in the Scottish series. Sir James Mann, because of this placing of the quillons, compares the sword with one represented on a graveslab at Kiels in Scotland. A sword displaying the same feature is shown on a slab at Kilmoruy.⁴⁷ Another slab at Kilmichael shows a weapon which even more closely resembles our Barrow find. The quillons are not precisely in line, and of course the double pommel is not present, but the terminals are similar and the unusually long collar is the same.⁴⁸

The feature of the double pommel is an indication of the variety in detail we may expect in weapons which display such a remarkable uniformity of general outline.⁴⁹ There is no reason to suppose that this particular variant of the claymore picked up the addition to its pommel in this country. One would, however, expect that in the existing relations between Scotland and Ireland the ideas of sword refurbishing as practised in the one country affected the weapons of the other. This seems to be borne out by our final example, a sword said to have been found in a bog near Ballylin in Offaly, and presented to the National Museum by Mr. M. L. King, of Ferbane. It is in many respects the most remarkable weapon of the whole series of 16th century Irish finds, and it has not hitherto been published.

This Offaly sword in its present condition (Pl. VIII) consists of a portion 23½ inches long of the blade, a collar and one quillon, and 6½ inches of the tang. The blade is 2 1-10th inches broad at the base, tapering very slightly to 1 9-10th inches at the part where the further original extent towards the point has broken away. It is double-edged and flat, and has four grooves. There are ornaments as shown in Pl. VIII: B extending upwards for 14 inches from the base on either side. The outlines of each of these ornaments are incised lines, and between these lines and running parallel with them are a pair of grooves. Arranged in a rough pattern about these ridges and depressions is a series of punch marks formed by three distinct tools, one reproducing a point, the second a half circle, and the third an impression like the letter I. The blade is that of a double-hander.

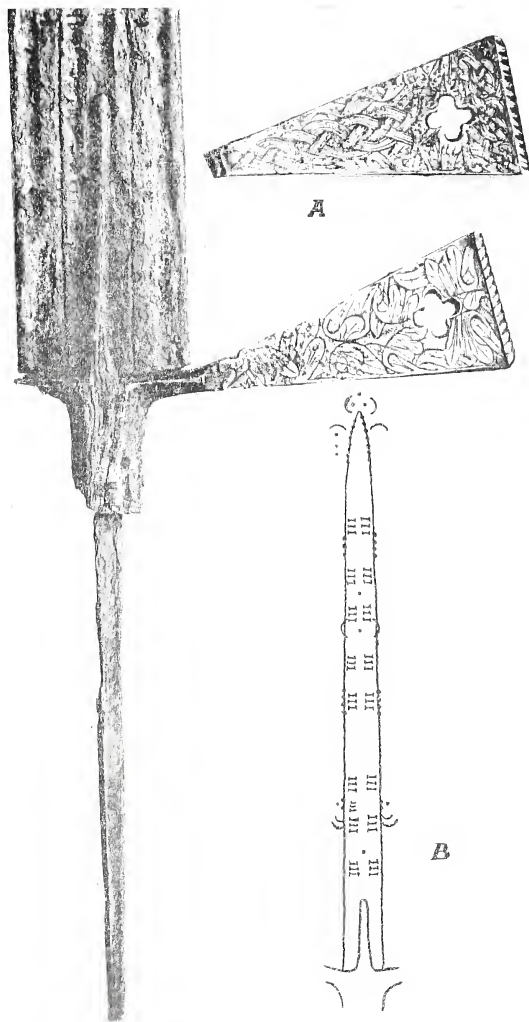
The love of ornament is apparent in every part of the work, even in its present unfortunately decayed state. The two long langets are fluted spirally.

⁴⁶ One is now missing.

⁴⁷ Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland—Outer Hebrides, etc., p. 172, and *cf.* p. 35.

⁴⁸ Drummond, *op. cit.*, plate LXXIII. He shows the Kiels slab in his plate LVI.

⁴⁹ Anderson, *op. cit.*, plate XV, no. 5, shows a claymore with *four* sloped quillons, each ending in a quatrefoil, the so-called Hawthornden claymore.



THE OFFALY SWORD.

A.—The Design on the reverse of the Quillon. B.—The incised and punched ornament on the blade. That on the reverse is similar.

[National Museum Photo.

The quillon, which is flattened to a fan shape, has two bronze plates of similar outline rivetted on, one on either side, and each is completely covered with incised ornament. These plates and their iron centrepiece are joined along the outer edge by a strip of bronze, clamped in position to strengthen the extremity, and this strip is fluted to correspond with the langets.

The decoration on the quillon is the most interesting feature of the sword. It will be noticed that the design on one side is quite different from that on the other. One side shows an all-over arrangement of foliage designs against a matted, and, towards the extremity, a hatched background. The foliage members are freely arranged in pairs to balance one another along the upper and lower edges of the quillon. The other side has two bands of strap or interlaced work, one extending along the long axis, the other running parallel with the fluted edge. Connecting straps run in a straggling fashion from one band to the other. The background is hatched, and outside the longer band appear foliage shapes like those on the reverse, introduced to fit the spaces available.

There is here clearly a mixture of two styles. The naturalized motive shows the influence of Renaissance ideas, the interlaced work the continuance in use of the characteristic art form of pre-Invasion times. Strapwork in late medieval or early modern times is not, of course, exclusively Irish, or Gaelic. There is, for example, an Italian *salade* or helmet of the 15th century which has bands of interlaced decoration of the most "Irish" appearance.⁵⁰ Still, the persistence of this early form in both Ireland and Scotland is something to be remarked on. In this country it is noticeable on many late stone carvings, for example, on the doorway and window dated 1577, in St. Augustine Street, Galway,⁵¹ and on the MacSwiney tomb at Castledoe already mentioned. In Scotland it has an even longer history; it is used there to decorate not only the graveslabs so frequently mentioned, but late 17th century targets, the grips of dirks, powder horns, and the drones and chanters of bagpipes.⁵²

The Offaly sword, which one suggests is of late 16th century date, resembles the claymores in its size, in its collar and langets, and in the fact that the quillons were sloped upwards. Furthermore, the quatrefoil ornament pierced through the quillon is almost certainly a modification of the applied quatrefoil terminals that we have been considering.⁵³ Only in

⁵⁰ Ashdown, *op. cit.*, plate VII.

⁵¹ H. G. Leask: "Doorway and Window in St. Augustine St., Galway," *Journal of Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. XVIII, p. 169.

⁵² Cf. many examples in Anderson, *op. cit.*

⁵³ Laking, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, fig. 637D, illustrates a sword from the Munich museum which has flat quillons of a modified fan shape, each pierced with a trefoil and two long slots. He says the sword is late fifteenth century, but looks upon the quillons as an addition of a hundred years later. It is interesting that this sword possesses a wheel pommel of rock crystal of the kind which the present writer suggested some years ago might be regarded as the forerunner of our open-ring pommel—*Journal of Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. XX, p. 183.

these characteristics of slope and ornament, however, does the quillon resemble the Scottish examples. Its fan shape and its reinforced outer edge are those of the Irish swords with open-ring pommels; it will be remembered that the edges of the quillons of the Portglenone sword are turned over to strengthen them. Although the weapon is thus clearly a claymore, the quillon displays features that are as much Irish as Scottish.

It is a pity that the pommel is missing. One would much like to know how it was shaped—was it of one of the Scottish forms, or was it, like Dürer's pommel, of the open-ring variety? Even in the absence of that knowledge, a claim that this sword had a hilt of Irish workmanship, developed from Scottish examples, would not be impossible to sustain.

We have remarked that at the date when we suppose this Offaly weapon was made, in the midst of the turmoil of the Elizabethan conquest and the resistance to it, Gaelic swords still kept to the older forms. The Gaelic workman, whether he was an Irishman or a Scot, who fashioned the Offaly hilt set himself out to graft a feature from one type of sword with which he was familiar on another with which he was equally familiar. He disregarded, for he must have known of it, the whole trend towards the complication of the hilt which we have mentioned as the characteristic of 16th century sword history. Indeed, the process of the adaptation of the claymore from the *Zweihänder* was in itself a simplification of the hilt; further, the very adoption of the weapon by the Scots may be said to be evidence of their looking backward rather than forward, for it was never a weapon widely used in the countries of its origin, and was in fact an echo of medievalism in an age of firearms. Our workman was thus, it may be said, displaying the conservatism of the Gaelic peoples.

The 16th century in Ireland was, however, a time of transition, and not alone of a forced transition from the older organisation to the centralized administration of the modern state. Changes were being made in the Irish system, too. The swords that we have been considering do not represent the extent of the Irish armoury, nor does the evidence of conservatism that they afford add up to the sum total of the 16th century Irish characteristics. At the time of their use the Irish were making most successful efforts to modernize others of their weapons, and to adapt their military organisation to the uses of the greatest war that they had yet been called upon to wage. They were, for example, bringing their native forces into line with those of England and the Continental countries by organising them as musketeers and pikemen, and, as we are told, giving their kern firearms and their galloglasses pikes to do so. From the beginning of the period of their widespread general use, firearms had been well known and much used weapons among the Irish.

When the Irish institutional system fell there fell with it the distinctive Irish weapons, or the weapons ordinarily used here by the Irish and their Scots helpers, the axes, the short bows, the javelins, and the swords. Even if the result of the contest could have been otherwise, however, the tendency would have been for these older types to disappear.

THE MANUFACTURE OF "RAISED STUCCO" OR "PAPIER MACHÉ" PAPERS IN IRELAND c. 1750—70.

By ADA K. LONGFIELD, M.A., LL.B., *Fellow*.

ALL the varieties of wall-papers referred to in this JOURNAL¹—whether imported or not—were true wall-papers—i.e., decoration confined to a flat paper surface, or, at the most, one that was only slightly raised or embossed in effect. In this article, however, an account will be given of some of the pulped paper or papier mâché work done in Dublin, c. 1750-70, which shows another form of paper medium being employed to emulate some of the relief effects of the plaster artist.

Quite apart from the ordinary wall-paper strips imitating stucco borders and edgings (already referred to), it has long been recognised in England that much later 18th century decoration in relief is not of true stucco at all.² Nevertheless, despite all that has been written about certain substitutes, and about 19th century developments like anaglypta, Lincrusta, etc., relatively little attention has been paid to the earliest employment of pulped paper³ for much of the repeating relief detail that could be cast in moulds, and which was, therefore, not so dependent on the skill of the individual "stuccodore." Nor is this altogether surprising. The substitution of papier mâché was so simple and (apparently) so effective, that it aroused comparatively little comment at the time. Consequently, most references to its first introduction to achieve raised decoration on ceilings and walls are aggravatingly vague. It is known, however, that the European manufacture of papier mâché originated in France c. 1740, the technique being developed there as a result of trade in various pulped paper goods like trays, boxes, etc., from the East. Shortly after that date the manufacture must have spread to England, for the plasterer, Wilton—father of the sculptor, Joseph Wilton—amassed much wealth from the factory he started in Edward Street, Cavendish Square, where he employed "hundreds of people," including many French.⁴ Certainly its employment for certain types of ceiling and wall decoration seems to have been well established in England by 1748 or so. Thus, in December, 1749,⁵ Mrs. Delany informed her sister that

¹ Vol. 77 (1947) pp. 101-120.

² A. V. Sugden and J. L. Edmondson, *History of English Wall-paper*, Lond., 1926, p. 247.

³ Though wood pulp is now used in making "Ceramic papier mâché" for architectural enrichments, better material was obtained in the 18th century when rag waste paper was available for re-pulping. Dossie's *Handmaid to the Arts*, Vol. II, (Lond., 1764), pp. 361-364, gives interesting information about the early technique, the preparation of suitable moulds, etc., etc.

⁴ J. T. Smith, *Nollekens and his Times*. (Ed. W. Whitten), Lond., 1914, Vol. I, p. 174; Vol. II, p. 99.

⁵ Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany. (Ed. Lady Llanover), Lond., 1861. Vol. II, p. 532.

she had just been to Mr. Dufour's, "the famous man for *paper ornaments like stucco*" in order to bespeak "*a rose for the top of her Grace of Portland's dressing-room, where the shell lustre is to hang.*" Several years later she again wrote from Bulstrode: "We are all in disorder at present. The Duchess's dressing-room all *unfurnished to have a papier mâché ceiling put up*; but we hope it will be finished to-morrow, and then we shall be very busy, setting it in order again."⁶ Similarly a week later she continued: "I have not been able for a fortnight to send you any of the Duchess's fine seals, for her dressing-room is pulled to pieces, filled with scaffolds, and the ceiling ornamenting with paper mâché."⁷ If the work at Bulstrode took rather longer than was expected, still the actual material was so familiar by then that Mrs. Delany did not need to discuss it as something new or strange. Yet, that such use for paper mâché seemed unusual to a foreigner is apparent from the comments written by Count Kielmansegge when he visited England and saw Mrs. Stanley's house in the Spring of 1762.⁸ "To the ceilings of the rooms, which are prepared, and which have been evenly painted, *decorations of papier mâché have been added, which look like stucco. This material is said to be in general use in London, and I must confess I should never have taken it for what it really is.*"

As all these English references take this particular employment of papier mâché so much for granted that no information about the introductory stages are included, the first detailed Irish advertisements of c. 1750-70 have the value of providing interesting data concerning the adoption of the technique in Ireland.

Incidentally most of these Irish references come from that invaluable, and alas, short-lived paper, *The Universal Advertiser*. Only four men, Thomas Fuller, Augustine Berville, John Gordon, and John Rivett—all in Dublin—seem to have taken up the manufacture.⁹ Judging from their advertisements there was much rivalry between them, and particularly between Fuller and the Frenchman, Berville, each claiming to be the first to develop the proper technique in Ireland. But in reading their notices it is as well to remember that Fuller *could* have acquired his preliminary knowledge quite independently in England, whilst Berville's initial acquaintance with the "art" was almost certainly made in France. In any case, the first two advertisements are so nearly contemporary that the point is of comparatively little importance now, and is only mentioned as a possible explanation of the fact that Fuller was advertising a full month earlier than Berville. Thus, on the 6th April, 1754, "Thomas Fuller, at the paper-mill on Temple-bar," having dilated on his assortment of wall-papers, goes on to

⁶ *Ib.*, Vol. III, p. 260 (21 Dec., 1753).

⁷ *Ib.* Vol. III, p. 262 (28 Dec., 1753).

⁸ Count F. Kielmansegge, *Diary of a Journey to England, 1761-62.* (Translated.) Lond., 1902, p. 250.

⁹ Berville was also a "Statuary Artist" whilst Fuller, Gordon and Rivett were wall-paper manufacturers.

state that he "makes the paper called raised stoco, which is as elegant as a real stoco, and in as good a taste; and in a day or two can finish a room, which at any time can be taken down and removed to any other without any loss; and as he has much improved it, to any ever done here, and as it is a large and expensive undertaking, hopes for encouragement. Any gentleman may be supplied in the country with proper instructions to put them up."¹⁰

Yet, this effusion of Fuller's is bald and dull compared with the following notice of Berville's for the 7th May, 1754¹¹:—

"Augustin Berville, Statuary, from Paris, living in Cope Street, leading from Fownes's Street to Anglesea-street, takes this Opportunity of informing the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, that he is the only Person here who understands the art of making a Composition of a particular kind of Pasteboard Stuccoe, with which he can finish in three or four Days, with as much Boldness, Relief and Beauty, as that of any other Stuccoe, the fullest and richest Design of Ornament for a Cieling (as now the Taste in London and Paris) without sullyng or hurting the Furniture, or lumbering the Room, and with which Kind of Stuccoe any Rooms or Apartments may be adorned at *the Expense of three Guineas, or more, according to the Design*. And any Nobleman or Gentleman who has a Country Seat at so great a Distance from this City, that it might seem inconvenient, or too expensive for the said Augustin Berville to go into the Country, he can in that case give sure and easy Directions to any Person for fixing the said Stuccoe Ornament properly, if he is furnished with the Form and Dimensions of the Ceiling. This Kind of Stuccoe has the Advantage of any other, being by much the cheapest, and not subject to split or crack, or fall from the Cieling, and may be taken down at Pleasure, and removed and fixed up in any other place. The said Augustin Berville has had the Honour of ornamenting several Cielings for the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, to their intire Satisfaction, whom he intreats for the Continuance of their Favour and Interest."¹²

Although this advertisement is so long, it has been quoted in full because it presents the whole case for raised paper stucco in such a convincingly optimistic way. Even a minimum price is named—and such concrete details rarely occur in notices of that date—and the picture that is conjured up of country gentlemen supplying dimensions and carrying out their own decorating is rather delightful. But it would be still more delightful to find a few definite instances showing where this had actually been done. So far

¹⁰ *Univ. Ad.*

¹¹ *Ib.*

¹² The rest of the advertisement deals with his moulds for statues, groups, etc., in plaster of paris.

no such evidence has appeared in Ireland,¹⁹ and the fact that the suggestion does not occur in Berville's later advertisements may indicate that the idea was not a success.¹⁴ There is absolute proof, however, that on one occasion at least, Berville was personally engaged to superintend some work as far away as Lurgan. Unfortunately, the older Lurgan House was taken down in 1830, and so only the written record (in the form of an entry on p. 11 of William Brownlow's Memorandum Book¹⁵) survives. But this reference is clear enough to be of value: "10 Feb. 1756. Agreed with Berville for two Cielings of Paper Stucco to be put up by him at Lurgan, the same as in Mrs. Pomeroy's dining room and back room adjoining, for 19 guineas. I to lend him a horse, furnish scaffolds, but to be at no other expense, 20 Guineas if he provide a Horse."

It may be presumed that during the years 1755 and 1756 Fuller and Berville were sufficiently well known not to need to advertise much. Anyway Fuller's advertisements for the Spring of 1755¹⁶ contain only a brief reference to his "paper stoco," particular stress being laid on his "paper-hangings"—i.e., wall-papers—and his apparently unsuccessful petition seeking aid for their manufacture dates to the autumn of that year.¹⁷ Similarly, Berville's notice in 1755¹⁸ is a much shortened version of his previous one, whilst his efforts, as a "paper stucco-maker," to obtain a "Gratuity or Loan" of £50, from the Dublin Society early in 1757 seem to have failed.¹⁹ Whether Berville was then in financial difficulties, or was merely annoyed by this refusal is not clear, but on the 15th Feb., 1757, he advertised his intention of "leaving the Kingdom" and of auctioning off his "entire stock of Paper Stucco Ornaments," as well as his whole collection of "Models and Moulds for high and low Cielings (being quite sharp and in complete order) for making the said Paper Stucco, which will be put up in sets."²⁰

As will be seen from a slightly later advertisement this auction probably never took place. Moreover, interest in, and competition over, the making of paper stucco suddenly seems to have become very keen when John Gordon announced, in March, 1757,²¹ that he had added its manufacture to that of his usual wall-papers:—

"Gordon's Manifactory Ware-house, at the Sign of Hibernia on Temple-

¹³ When alterations were made at Dunster Castle, Somerset, the ornaments for the drawing-room ceiling were got from Spinnage and Crompton of London in 1758. They were sent down in a box weighing only 50 lbs. and were put in place by local workmen. See H. C. M. Lyte, *A History of Dunster*, Lond., 1909, Vol. II, p. 376.

¹⁴ Mentioned by Fuller again, however, *Univ. Ad.*, 16 Ap., 1757.

¹⁵ In the County Museum, Armagh.

¹⁶ *Univ. Ad.*, 15 Mar., 1755.

¹⁷ *Journals of Ir. House of Commons*. Vol. v., p. 237. (6 Nov., 1755); also p. 376 (5 Mar., 1756).

¹⁸ *Univ. Ad.*, 26 Ap., 1755.

¹⁹ R.D.S. (*Mss. Minutes*, 27 Jan., 1757; 13 Feb., 1757.)

²⁰ *Univ. Ad.*

²¹ *Ib.*, 15 Mar., 1757.

Bar, and at his shop opposite Eustace-street in Dame-street. Makes paper stucco in imitation of plaister stucco; not to be distinguished by the best judges, being as sharp, beautiful, and as much relieved as the plaister; he does all manner of history pieces in basso relievo, figures, heads, birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, and all manner of foliages and ornaments in said paper stucco, which needs no further encomium, but is referred to the good judgment of the Nobility and Gentry as are pleased to make use thereof; and is allowed by all who have seen it to exceed any that has been imported in this Kingdom; the designs, models and moulds are entirely new and conducted by a Native whom he engaged, whose performances convince the Public, that he is a better hand than any brought from abroad."²²

This bland announcement of Gordon's seems, not unnaturally, to have annoyed both Fuller and Berville very much. In fact an absolute frenzy of rival publicity broke out—incidentally providing some additional information—the first counter attack being contained in Berville's advertisement for the 9th April, 1757.²³ In this he declares that, owing to the encouragement and "constant employment" given to him by the "Nobility and Gentry," he has decided "to stay some time longer in this Kingdom." Then he continues as follows:—"On account of some late advertisements, tending to lessen his manufacture, he is under the necessity of acquainting the publick, that his performances are a convincing proof of his being far superior to *any pretenders who have little more Knowledge in said art than what they have picked up from his servants, and copying his models. Though he is not a native, he employs none but natives.* He is the first and only person who introduced said art into this Kingdom, and brought the same to perfection at a great expence, and *upwards of seven years close application*, by which means he has acquired the greatest stock of moulds of any person in Europe and great variety of the newest and richest designs of ornaments for ceilings, as history pieces in basso relievo, groupes, figures, heads, birds, beasts, flowers, all ready for immediate fixing. And all said articles he can justly recommend as genuine, and will sell at such reasonable rates, that none (of those who only pretend to such manufacture) shall sell cheaper."

Even when much of the usual advertising jargon has been sufficiently discounted, several interesting facts emerge, both from this notice and from Gordon's. First of all, there is Berville's statement about employing natives, and his reference to information "picked up from his servants" probably means that the "Native" engaged by Gordon had originally worked with Berville. For it must be remembered that in the Europe of the 18th century it was an international as well as a national practice to set up new industries by acquiring skilled workmen—somehow—from other places (cf. the rivalry between France and various German States to get experts for

²² Rest of this notice relates to Gordon's wall-papers.

²³ *Univ. Ad.*

Harmful rumours could be spread in other ways, too, and it is possibly a measure of how much Berville was feared by his rivals that they seem to have deemed it necessary to attack his work by various insidious means. Thus, his next advertisement—which occurs from the 9th to the 19th July, 1757²⁶—is obviously mainly inserted in order to rebut certain rumours, and even when a proportion of not unnatural exaggeration has been allowed for, it still appears that attempts had been made to victimise him in some way: "Augustine Berville, Manufacturer of Paper-Stucco Ornaments, Paper-hangings, and Plaster-figures, in Cope-street, at the back of the Post-office, being informed by a Nobleman, and many of his Customers, of the *invidious Intentions of some Pretenders to his Art, who have (one of them in particular) in a clandestine Manner, maliciously reported he had left the Kingdom and that no more of his Manufactory was to be had*, in order to impose on the Publick, and to open a Way to vend their spurious Goods, taken from and in Imitation of his genuine and original Paper-Stucco, takes this Method to inform the Nobility, and all other his Customers, *that he still lives in the above-mentioned Street, where he carries on his Business as usual*, and will make it his Study to please his Customers, and those who shall employ him."

As nothing more has been found about Berville after the date of this insertion, it can only be surmised that he may, perhaps, have soon left the country. Anyway, the various lengthy arguments about raised paper stucco cease entirely after the summer of 1757, and the later advertisements refer to it comparatively briefly, and as a matter of course. For instance, Fuller, when giving details of his move to College Green in the Autumn of 1757,²⁷ merely states that he has "Paper-Stucco Ornaments for Ceilings and Stair-cases." And even when John Rivett,²⁸ "Paper-Stampers," was first announcing his manufactures at the "Reuben's Head, in Dame-Street," in 1759, his reference is simply: "Also raised Paper Stucco done in the most sharp and genteel Taste." Again, "Papier-mâché Ornaments for Cornice and Cielings" is all that Gordon has to say in 1762,²⁹ despite the length of the rest of the notice about his wall-papers. In 1767, however, Gordon gives some interesting details, his advertisement clearly indicating a few of the further uses that had been found for the material.³⁰ Thus he not only describes his "Variety of Papier-mâché Ornaments" as "the best in the Kingdom for cielings and stair-cases," but also for "Freezes, for

²⁶ *Univ. Ad.* This notice also deals with Berville's manufacture of wall-paper. See *J.R.S.A.I.*, Vol. 77 (1947) p. 11.

²⁷ *Ib.*, 8 Nov., 1757.

²⁸ *Sleater's Pub. Gaz.*, 27 Nov., 1759. This advertisement shows an illustration of Rivett's sign—a bust of Reuben's head.

²⁹ *Faulkner's Dub. Jour.*, 13 Ap., 1762. Trade cards of Bromwich and Leigh (c. 1763-66) and of James Wheeley (c. 1770-75) show that "Papier mâché Ornaments" for ceilings, etc., was the usual description employed by contemporary English manufacturers. See Franks and Banks Collections, respectively. Print Room, Brit. Mus.

³⁰ *Sleater's Pub. Gaz.*, 18 Sept., 1767.

*Chimneys*³¹ and doors." Furthermore, he declares that they will "stand all weathers," and in proof of their damp-resisting qualities adds that "As a Specimen, the Front of his House is ornamented with Papier-Mâché Ornaments, which have withstood the severest Weather."

These advertisements have been collected and put together here in the hope that the information so provided may lead to the identification of actual examples. So far only one concrete instance has been cited;³² yet unless the announcements by Fuller, Berville and Gordon are grossly exaggerated, it should be possible to find a few really interesting specimens. The "history pieces in basso relievo," the figures, heads, birds, beasts, fruit, flowers, etc., that are referred to, surely cannot all have disappeared, and it is quite possible that some still survive—hidden in decoration supposedly composed of real plaster.³³

It must not be forgotten, however, that useful as the discovery of any early "Papier Mâché Ornaments" would be, corroborative evidence either from distinguishing marks, or from contemporary accounts, is also needed in order absolutely to ascertain the origin. Obviously, much was obtained from England, too, and particularly through such firms as Ryves, Darkin & Co.,³⁴ importers of wall-papers as well as of "Papier Mâché Ornaments for Ceilings," etc. Finally, it must be noted that only the papier mâché work, dating to before 1770 or so, is of any special interest. Once Henry Clay, of Birmingham, patented his method for preparing his composition—which he did in 1772—the process became so commercialised that it ceases to have the attraction of the tentative stages referred to here.

³¹ c.f. "*Chimney Pieces* (of Papier Mâché) which for sharpness and neatness are not to be excelled" imported by Eliz. and Thomas Russell. *Faulkner's Dub. Jour.*, 3 Oct., 1767. These goods probably came from Wilton's papier mâché factory.

³² C.P. Curran, *Dublin Plaster Work* in *J.R.S.A.I.*, Vol. 70 (1940) p. 28 refers to lantern attic of Clanwilliam House.

³³ For instance, some of the birds on pedestals in 20 Dominick St., Dublin, have proved to be carved in wood. War damage to a house of c. 1750 at Grey's Inn, Canterbury, showed that certain decoration, hitherto regarded as of plaster, was actually of papier mâché.

³⁴ *Freeman's Jour.*, 24 Feb., 1770.

IRISH CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES: A PEDIGREE AND DISTRIBUTION MAP

By H. G. LEASK, M.Arch., M.R.I.A., *Past President.*

No general work on the houses of the Cistercian Order in Ireland has appeared since the publication in the *Archæological Journal* for 1931 (Vol. 88, pp. 1-30) of *The Cistercian Order in Ireland*, by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, A. W. Clapham, and the writer. It has seemed desirable that this account should be supplemented by a distribution map—to be the first of a series of such maps which the National Monuments Advisory Council recommend should be prepared—and a pedigree of the various foundations.

In the account of 1931 mentioned above 37 houses are listed, with notes in each case of the position, early name, reputed foundation date and descent. Some of these particulars are given in the pedigree. Two houses—Clare Island, Co. Mayo, and Abbeystowry, Co. Cork—both certainly minor and apparently cells of larger foundations, have been added, making a total of 39 for the whole country. Abbeyeale, 36a of the *Archæological Journal* list becomes (37); Clare Island and Abbeystowry respectively (38) and (39).

In the case of Abbeymahon (12) the spelling “Maure” has been abandoned for “Maune.” The spelling Maure, Dr. Charles McNeill informs me, is not found before the Suppression, and “is a scribe’s error or misreading, a mere alternative.” Elizabeth’s Fiant 5096 gives “Mawre or Mawe alias Mawne”; the “first perversely fixed upon by an 18th century romanticiser who thought S. Maur a pretty dedication.” Dr. McNeill considers that Abbeymahon or *de Fonte Vivo* (Quickwell, in a T.C.D. MS) is undoubtedly the house erroneously styled Maure. The parish name Abbeymahon, is derived from the monastery which was that of the small territory of Ui Badhamhna, which name, by inflexion (gen. pl.) became Ua Mbhadhamhna (eclipsing the initial B) giving a resulting sound approximately represented ‘Maune.

Dr. McNeill also points out to me in connexion with Shrulc (7, p. 13 of *Arch. Jour.*) that the confusion between it and Abbeystowry is resolved by Act No. 15 of the Chapter-General of the Order held at Cîteaux, A.D. 1281, which, translated, reads as follows:—

“Since the whole Order should rejoice at the multiplication and increase of its offspring, the Chapter-General grants that the place called *de Flumine Vivo*, the living stream, shall be restored as an abbey of the Order, and be, as it formerly was, the daughter of *Fons Vivus*” (Quickwell). Both *de Flumine Vivo* and Abbeystowry—Mainister shruthra—contain the common notion of a river.

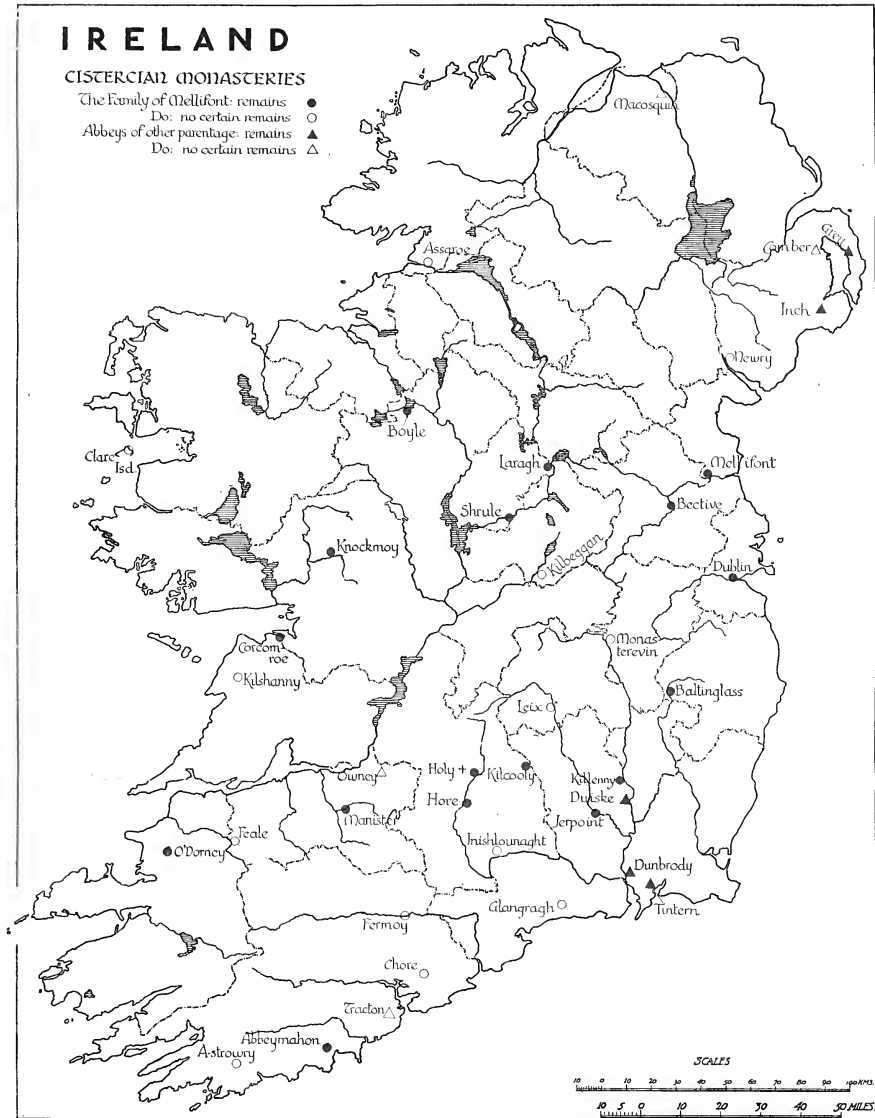
Short spellings are adopted on map and pedigree for Chore for Monasterore Midleton, Co. Cork (15); Feale for Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick, (37); Leix for Abbeyleix (18); Laragh for Abbeylara, Co. Longford, (33); Shrute for Abbeyshrute, Co. Longford (7); Strowry for Abbeystrowry, Co. Cork, (39); and Owney for Woney, or Wotheny, Abington, Co. Limerick, (32).

On the map the places where some buildings still remain are distinguished by full black circles and triangles from those of which no certain remains exist.

CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES

Do: no certain remains ☐

Do: no certain remains

Do: no certain remains Δ Do: no certain remains Δ 

A CENOTAPH OF " STRONGBOW'S " DAUGHTER AT NEW ROSS,
CO. WEXFORD.

By H. G. LEASK, M.Arch., M.R.I.A., *Past President*.

IN September last, when inspecting the repair works in progress at St. Mary's Church, New Ross—now a national monument in the guardianship of the Commissioners of Public Works—I observed in the graveyard, not far to the west of the south-west angle of the south transept of the church, a damaged slab bearing carving and an inscription. Closer examination of the fragment, which measures overall 3' 4½" by 1' 9" by 5½" thick at the top edge, and is, for the rest, about 5¼" thick, showed that it was part of a tapered slab of limestone. At the head of the slab there is carved a face or mask (1½" in maximum relief), the surface of the slab being here slightly dished so that the relief is, in part " false." This slope terminates just below the chin of the face. The surface then becomes flat, and on it, on the axis of the stone, below the face, there is a foliated cross in low (¾") relief. In form this cross is 'bottony' (but with eight arms), that is to say, the arms terminate in three lobes of rounded, button-like shape. The edges of the slab, much broken, have a hollow chamfer.

Upon the top chamfer, in a length of 17½" unbroken, is the incomplete inscription: " I S A B E L : L A E G N . . . ", in clear Lombardic letters 1½" high. The second word is not a surname but the Latinization of the Irish " Laighen," for Leinster, and there can be no doubt that the whole word must have read (perhaps in contracted form) LAEGENIENSIS, or LAEGENIAE, and have been followed, possibly, by " COMITTISSA," or " HAERES." It is to be noted that the " G." of the inscription is of a form which could be read as a ligatured " GE." The face or mask is obviously feminine, as the high " fillet " and hair-net or " barbette," the latter faintly engraved beside the cheeks, indicate. This combination is typical of women's fashions during most of the first half of the 13th century.

There is but one Isabel who could be called Countess of Leinster: Isabel de Clare, only daughter and sole heiress of Richard de Clare, " Strongbow," by his wife Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough. Isabel became the wife of the first William Earl Marshall and brought to him the great Leinster fief. She bore him a large family—five sons and five daughters. Four of the sons (the fifth survived his elder brother for a day only) became in succession Earls Marshall after the death of the first William in 1219, but all were dead before the close of the year 1245. None of the daughters seem to have survived that year and it was amongst their husbands or descendants that the inheritance which their mother had brought to the Marshalls was apportioned in five roughly equal parts. There was an Isabel in this generation, but she was not a Countess of Leinster.¹

¹ The Marshall Pedigree, *J.R.S.A.I.*, Vol. 43, (1913) pp. 1-29.

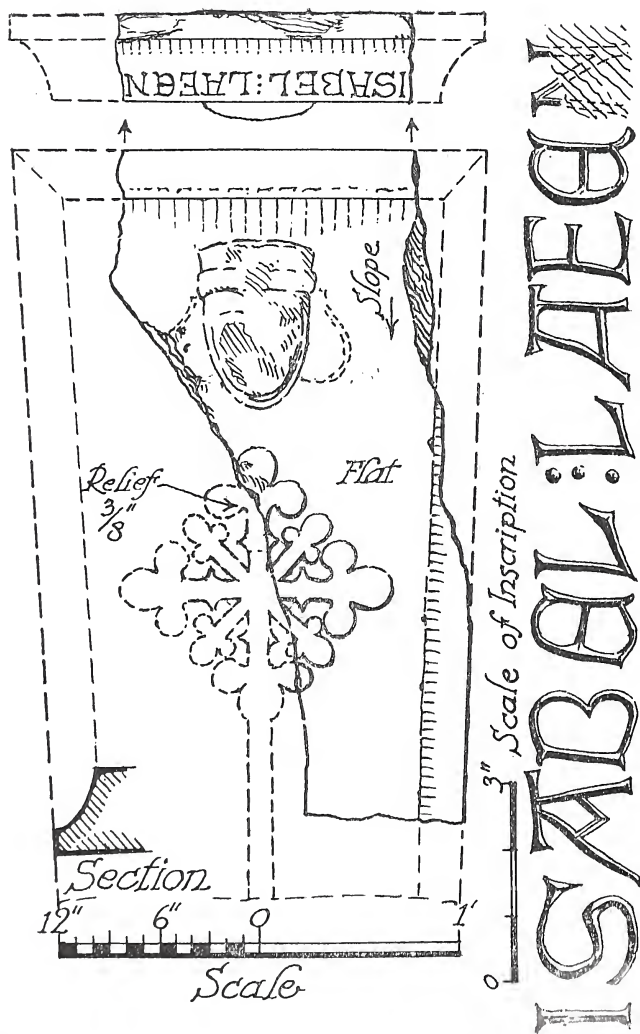


FIG. 1.



The Cenotaph of Strongbow's Daughter.

CENOTAPH OF "STRONGBOW'S" DAUGHTER AT NEW ROSS 67

The Chartulary of the Abbey of St. Mary of Dublin tells us that Isabel de Clare, Countess of Pembroke (the Marshall land in England) died in the year 1220, and was buried at "Tynterne in Wallia"—i.e., Tintern in Monmouthshire.² *The Annals of the Four Masters* confirm this statement in almost identical words.³ The New Ross slab is, therefore, a cenotaph, and it was, doubtless, set up originally within the walls of the great parish church, the principal edifice of the 'new town' founded by William Marshall and his wife. Perhaps Isabel was the foundress of the church itself, and the slab a work of piety on the part of a son or daughter. In any case it seems probable that the memorial must date from soon after 1220.

Memorial slabs bearing only a mask or face, with a cross in place of a full-length effigy, are not uncommon in Ireland. There is another, found at St. Mary's, and still awaiting description, and examples can be cited from Kells Priory, Co. Kilkenny,⁴ St. Patrick's Church, Trim, Co. Meath; Selskar Abbey, Wexford; and St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny.⁵ In the first-mentioned case there are two faces on the stone. Conceivably there may have been two also at New Ross, but this does not seem to be likely; the rapid taper of the slab does not suggest a double memorial. The type does not appear to be common in England, but two examples in Pembrokeshire are illustrated in the Royal Commission's Volume for that county (1925).⁶ One is in the Church of St. Thomas, at Haverfordwest. It bears an inscription in lettering similar to that at New Ross, and is ascribed, in that publication, to the 14th century. A similar slab, also inscribed, is to be seen in a church at Newport in the same shire. The late dating given for these slabs is erroneous, in my opinion, for the reason that by the 14th century the Lombardic lettering so much used in monumental inscriptions had become much more elaborate, and consequently much less readable than that used in the Haverfordwest and New Ross slabs. This is admirably clear and bespeaks the earlier date.

Of this type of memorial slab it may be said that it must have been much cheaper to produce than a full length effigy and have called for much less skill on the part of the carver.⁷

In conclusion, I have to thank Dr. Charles McNeill, who very kindly gave me the benefit of his advice on the interpretation and purport of the inscription.

² Chartulary, II, p. 143.

³ A.F.M. 1220.

⁴ J.R.S.A.I., Vol. 8, 197.

⁵ Ibid., Vol. 31, pp. 393-5.

⁶ Roy. Comm. Anc. & Hist. Mnts., Pembrokeshire (1925), pp. li, 113, 276.

⁷ There is also the possibility, suggested to me by Sir Alfred Clapham, editor of the volumes of the English Royal Commission, that the New Ross slab may be more than a mere cenotaph; it may have marked a heart burial and indicate that the Lady Isabel's heart was brought from Tintern and interred in this other church of her devotion.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1947.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 28th January, 1946, the following were elected to their respective offices:—

PRESIDENT:—Rev. John Ryan, S.J., D.Litt., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

HON. GEN. SECRETARY:—A. T. Lucas, M.A., *Member*.

HON. TREAS.—John Maher, *Member*.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—Professor S. P. Ó Ríordáin, *Member*; Hubert Butler, *Member*; Dr. K. Tícher, *Member*.

HON. AUDITORS:—George O'Brien, D.Litt., *Member*; George B. Symes, *Member*.

During the year 8 meetings of the Society were held. The papers read and the lectures given at these meetings are listed in the *Journal* for 1947, at pages 93 and 166.

The following nominations for President, Vice-Presidents, Officers and Members of the Council for 1948, were duly received:—

PRESIDENT:—Rev. John Ryan, S.J., D.Litt., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—*Ulster*—Lady D. Lowry-Corry, *Fellow*.

Munster—Dr. E. MacLysaght, *Fellow*.

Leinster—Liam Price, *Fellow*.

Connacht—Dr. T. B. Costello, *Fellow*.

HON. GEN. SEC.:—A. T. Lucas, M.A., *Member*.

HON. TREASURER:—John Maher, *Member*.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—Brigadier-General E. Dorman-Smith, *Fellow*; R. E. Cross, *Member*; G. Ó hÍceadha, *Member*.

The foregoing nominations being in accordance with the Statutes and Bye-laws, and not in excess of the several vacancies, the persons named are to be declared elected to the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

The Council has nominated the following as Hon. Auditors for the year 1948:—George O'Brien, D.Litt., and George B. Symes.

Meetings of the Society will be held during the year 1948 as follows:—

Tuesday,	27th January	...	Annual General Meeting.
„	9th March	...	Meeting for Papers.
„	27th April	...	Quarterly Meeting.
„	8th June	...	Meeting for Papers.
„	6th July	...	Quarterly (Summer) Meeting.
„	28th September	...	Quarterly Meeting.
„	2nd November	...	Meeting for Papers.
„	14th December	...	Statutory Meeting.

During the Session Eleven Meetings of the Council were held at which the attendances were:—

REV. JOHN RYAN, S.J., <i>President</i>	9	MISS H. M. ROE, <i>Member</i>	...	9	
H. G. LEASK, <i>Past President</i>	...	9	REV. C. SCANTLEBURY, S.J.,		
R. A. S. MACALISTER,			<i>Member</i> ...	7	
<i>Past President</i>	0	MRS. A. K. LEASK, <i>Member</i>	...	11	
LIAM PRICE, <i>Vice-President</i>	...	3	C. Ua DANACHAIR, <i>Member</i>	...	1
E. MACLYSAGHT, <i>Vice-President</i>	1	§B. J. CANTWELL, <i>Member</i>	...	10	
T. B. COSTELLO, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	0	S. P. Ó RIORDÁIN, <i>Member</i>.	...	6
H. P. SWAN, <i>Vice-President</i>	...	0	H. BUTLER, <i>Member</i>	...	1
C. P. CURRAN, <i>Fellow</i>	...	3	K. TICHER, <i>Member</i>	...	5
*A. E. J. WENT, <i>Member</i>	...	5	A. T. LUCAS, <i>Hon. Gen. Secretary</i>	11	
†J. J. TIERNEY, <i>Member</i>	...	5	J. MAHER, <i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	...	4
G. F. MITCHELL, <i>Member</i>	...	3	J. RAFTERY, <i>Hon. Editor</i>	...	5

* Co-opted, 6th March, 1946.

† Co-opted, 30th April, 1946.

§ Co-opted, 30th October, 1946.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursions were made as follows:—

3rd May, 1947.—To Carlingford, Co. Louth, where the following places were visited—King John's Castle, Taaffe's Castle, Carlingford Abbey, The Mint, The Tholsel, and Mount Bagnall Moat.

8th-11th July, 1947—The Annual Summer Excursion took place in the Province of Ulster, with Derry as centre, and was held in conjunction with the Ulster Archaeological Society. Fifty-one Fellows, Members and Guests of the R.S.A.I. took part.

The party travelled by train from Dublin to Derry on the morning of Tuesday, July 8th 1947, and in the afternoon Burt and Elagh Castles were visited. Before the Quarterly Meeting of the Society, which took place in the MacDonald Hall (City Hotel), at 8.30 p.m., the President and Officers of the Society were received by the Mayor of Derry, Sir Basil McFarland, in the Parlour of the Guildhall. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9th, 10th and 11th July, the following sites were visited:—Ardstraw, Derrywoone Castle, Ballyrean Dolmen, Newtownstewart Castle, Corick Abbey, Killydonnell Abbey, Ramelton Church, Rathmullen Friary, Kilmacrennan Churches, Rock of Doon, Ballygroll Megaliths, and ancient field systems, Ballyholly stone circles, Drumnachose Church, Cairns and hut Sites at Largantea, Giant's Sconce.

27th September, 1947.—To Lough Crew Cairns, Fore Abbey (Co. Westmeath), and to St. Columba's Church and the High Crosses at Kells.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year Three Fellows and Thirty-six Members joined the Society.

Life Fellow.—J. G. Macnamara.

Fellows.—The Lord Killanin, Edward A. Maguire.

Life Member.—Colin A. Gresham.

Members.—Mrs. L. G. Rosbottom; Mrs. N. K. Robertson; Miss M. McDonald; Louis Nordell; Mrs. E. M. Nordell; William J. Dowling; Goldsmiths' Librarian (University of London); Dr. Peadar J. Sinnott; Rev. Patrick J. Brophy; Miss D. E. Fulcher; Miss L. M. Spinks, John P. H. Elliott; John S. Bellingham; Miss M. Holmes; The Marquess of Sligo; The University of Washington; Rev. Herbert J. McKernan; Tairlach Ó Raifeartaigh; Mrs. V. F. Bryce Salomons; Miss D. C. Donovan; Rev. Charles F. Brady; Miss K. Delahunt; Austin E. Kelly; Miss P. Breathnach; Patrick T. Moore; Patrick J. O'Shaughnessy; Captain F. French-Davis; Patrick F. Garnett; Mrs. A. M. Kelly, Most Rev. Dr. John Norton (Bishop of Bathurst); Rev. Professor J. C. Lehane, C.M.; Sir Hugh Beaver; Dermot O'Clery, M.A.; Walter K. G. Mahony; Rev. James A. Coulter.

The Resignations of Two Fellows and Eighteen Members were accepted.

The names of the following have been removed from the Roll under *Rule 10*:—They may be restored to membership on payment of amounts due:—

Fellows.—Thomas W. Sefton.

Members.—M. J. Bowman; V. Rev. L. J. Kehoe, P.P.; G. G. Kirby; R. McGrath; Mrs. P. Morgan; Rev. J. Nolan; T. E. Reid; T. H. White.

The *Deaths* of One Hon. Fellow, Seven Fellows and Nine Members were recorded.

Hon. Fellow.—Professor Hugo Obermaier.

Fellows.—B. St. G. Lefroy; Colonel R. G. J. Berry; The Right Rev. The Hon. Bishop Plunket; Joseph Thompson; Rev. Canon T. E. Young; Henry A. S. Upton; J. D. A. Johnson, LL.D.

Members.—Miss Lydia Frazer; Dr. S. A. D'Arcy; Most Rev. Dr. Wall, Bishop of Thasos; Risteard MacDáibhis; Miss Thérèse O'Farrell; V. Rev. John Lawler, P.P.; V. Rev. James Lynam, P.P.; John Ó Hógáin, B.A.; V. Rev. John Dunlea, P.P.

The losses to the Society by deaths and resignations amounted to Thirty-seven. The number removed from the Roll under *Rule 10* amounted to Nine, and the accessions amounted to Thirty-nine.

The number of Fellows and Members now on the Roll is distributed as follows:—

Honorary Fellows	...	...	...	5
Life Fellows	...	...	...	33
Fellows	...	...	...	88
Life Members	...	...	...	44
Members	...	...	...	523

FINANCE.

The total receipts from all sources during the year 1947, from subscriptions, dividends, sale of publications, excursions, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £1,038 18s. 8d.

The total expenditure was £1,471 2s. 7d. as follows:—Printing *Journal*, Parts III and IV, 1946; and Part I, 1947, £407 7s. 11d.; *Journal* illustrations £72 2s. 3d.; rents, salaries, stationery, excursions and general expenses, £991 12s. 5d.

The Society holds investments of £1,000 Defence Bonds, £400 in Irish Free State Second National Loan, £100 in Irish Free State Fourth National Loan, and £200 Irish Post Office Savings Certificates.

LIBRARY.

In addition to the current periodicals the following publications were received:—

“An Old Ulster House,” by Mina Lennox-Conyngham.

“Monasterboice,” by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, D.Litt.

“Small Guide to Monasterboice,” by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, D.Litt.

“Romantic Inishowen,” by H. P. Swan, from the author.

“English Studies—Prose and Verse,” by W. J. Maguire, LL.D., from the author.

“The Gentleman’s Magazine,” for the years 1793, 1832, and 1892, presented by Mr. Samuel Lowe.

“The Gentleman’s Magazine,” for the years 1786, 1810, 1815, 1821, 1822, and 1825, presented by Mr. Brian J. Cantwell.

“The Centenary Volume of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland” (1847-1947).

“The Place Names of Co. Wicklow, Part II—The Barony of Ballinacor South,” by Liam Price, D.J.

“Reigate—Its Story through the Ages,” by W. Hooper.

“Raleigh and the British Empire,” by D. B. Quinn.

“Style in Sculpture,” by Leigh Ashton.

The following were presented by Mr. W. Glyn Cavenagh, son of Colonel Walter Odiarne Cavenagh, late Fellow of the Society:—

“The Battle of the Boyne”: D. C. Boulger.

“The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham”: E. S. E. Childers and R. Stewart.

“Graig-na-Managh and St. Mullin’s”: Rev. M. Comerford.

- " History of Mediæval Ireland ": E. Curtis.
- " History of Enniscorthy ": W. H. Grattan Flood.
- " Daniel O'Connell ": D. Gwynn.
- " Chapters on the Book of Mulling ": H. J. Lawlor.
- " History of Ireland in the 18th Century " (5 Vols.): W. E. H. Lecky.
- " The Irish Rebellion in 1798 ": W. H. Maxwell.
- " The Irish Brigades in the Service of France ": J. C. O'Callaghan.
- " Elizabethan Ireland ": G. B. O'Connor.
- " The Song of Dermot and the Earl ": *ed. G. H. Orpen.*
- " Ireland Under Elizabeth ": O'Sullivan Beare (trans. M. J. Byrne).
- " Guide to the Public Records of Ireland ": H. Wood.
- " Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh ": Sarah L. Steele.
- " Early Christian Art in Ireland ": Margaret Stokes.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1948.

PRESIDENT ... Rev. John Ryan, S.J., Litt.D., M.R.I.A.

PAST PRESIDENTS ... H. G. Leask, M.Arch., M.R.I.A.
R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., M.R.I.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS ... L. Price, D.J., M.R.I.A. (*Leinster*).
E. MacLysaght, M.A., M.R.I.A. (*Munster*).
T. B. Costello, M.D., M.R.I.A. (*Connaught*).
Lady D. Lowry-Corry (*Ulster*).

COUNCIL.

Miss G. C. Staepoole ; Miss H. M. Roe ; Rev. C. Scantlebury ;
Mrs. A. K. Leask ; Dr. E. Mac White ; B. J. Cantwell ; S. P. Ó Riordáin ;
T. H. Mason ; Brig.-Gen. E. Dorman-Smith ; R. E. Cross ; G. Ó
h-Ieadaí.

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY—A. T. Lucas, M.A.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY—Miss R. Birmingham.

HON. TREASURER—J. Maher.

HON. ASSISTANT TREASURER—B. J. Cantwell.

HON. EDITOR—Dr. J. Raftery.

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